THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

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The People's Press
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BY L. V. BLUM,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Miscellaneous.

From the Richmond Dispatch

THE LAST DAY OF GEN. ASHBY.

It was a busy one. Scarcely had he ordered his baggage train to proceed before the enemy opened fire upon his camp. With but two companies of his old cavalry he prepared to meet them; seeing this they immediately withdrew. The command was then moved slowly through Harrisonburg, and drawn up three hundred yards from the opposite end. Soon a regiment of "blue coats" came charging through town, around, the bend, in full sight of Ashby's men, who stood upon their trained chargers as if fixed to the ground. When within a very short distance, they commenced to slacken their speed, only giving us time to tender the salute due them. Soon their ranks were broken, and in confusion they fled through the streets.

Never before had I heard our noble General utter such a shout. It was not one caused by victory over a brave foe after a hard contested fight, but only seemed designed to shame an ignominious band for running before they were hurt. We had begun to entertain a high opinion of this body of cavalry. Upon one instance it flanked and charged upon a battery, which was left without a support—a most daring feat for them. [Here Gen. Ashby stood by the guns, fired every load, from his three pistols, and brought everything away safely.] Soon we were moving along the road to Port Republic, the enemy pressing closely. Ashby's eagle eye was upon them, as if watching for an excuse to give them battle. An excuse, and even the necessity for fight, became evident. The road was very bad, the train moved slowly, and the main body of the enemy's cavalry was only a mile from its rear. They gave us no time to prepare to meet them. Ashby had but begun to form his men, before three regiments, with colors flying and music rare, emerged from a woods three fourths of a mile distant. Bearing to our right, they charged, presenting a beautiful sight. Ashby could contain himself no longer. Gently drawing his sabre, and waving it around his head, his clear, sounding voice rang out his only command—"FOLLOW ME."

The dash was simultaneous. Fences were cleared, which at any other time would have been thought impossible. The enemy came to a halt. It was but for a moment. As they heard the strange whiz of the sabre around their heads they broke and ran. The work of slaughter had commenced. At every step Ashby, followed closely by his men, cut them down or sent them to the rear. For two miles and a half the chase continued and the scene became more bloody. Never before did our General or his men use their sabres to such an extent. None but those who have witnessed a similar fight can imagine the spectacle. Enraged by deeds too horrible to mention, led by a General whose presence exerted a mystic influence over every heart, the bravery of the men knew no limit, and seldom was a summons to surrender heard. The scattered fragments the three regiments hid themselves behind their column of infantry three miles beyond the point of attack; and the pursuit ended not until this infantry opened fire. Here Ashby drew up his men, and remained beneath their fire and waited for reinforcements from Jackson. In this fight, Maj. Green, of the 6th Virginia cavalry, was slightly wounded. Also another, name unknown. We took forty-four prisoners—among them the Colonel commanding the brigade of cavalry. The infantry having arrived, Gens. Ashby, Ewell, and Steward, (of Maryland,) led them to the fight. Here Ashby's gallantry could not have been excelled. Having led the first Maryland Regiment in charge, which sent the enemy flying from that quarter, he sought the 58th Virginia, and and still between the two fires, he ordered the charge. His horse fell dead; he rose, beckoned to the men, and whilst in the very act, a ball entered low in his side, came out near the right breast, and shattered his right wrist. He fell—he died. Not even a groan or a sigh was uttered by the dying hero. He was brave whilst living, but braver in dying. The men were not discouraged, but pressed on and soon the victory was ours. Night closed the fighting. The noble Ashby fell between six and seven in the evening. The news went like a flash through our lines. Every heart was wounded. The aged, the young, and the hard-hearted wept. Nature made deeper the gloom; and soon the darkness of the night made still darker the regions of the mind. He now sleeps in the University Burying Grounds, near Charlottesville. CHAIN SHOT.

From the Milton Chronicle.

RICHMOND.

Having recently had occasion to visit this selfish and smartly Yankeeized town, we "bob'd around" there enough to discover that more than one half the business men in the place are too busy making money out of the war to care two straws about the fate of the country. In other words, money is their monster god. If you stop at a hotel, they give you little or nothing to eat, pay you the least attention, and charge you $3 a day for looking at their fine houses. Servants they have, to be sure, about the hotels, but whether mine host belongs to them or they to him, it is hard to tell. The stranger is brought to the irresistable conclusion that both landlord and negro have made more money than they want, and that if either were to turn round to accommodate a guest they would lose it all. You go into a store or shop, and ask to be shown an article of merchandize, and the fellow goes about waiting on you like the model president of some gigantic lazy club, who thinks he ought to be handsomely paid for noticing you at all. You ask him the price two or three times while he seems to be running off from you; as though he was afraid you wanted to buy, and in a grum and gruff voice—the tone of profound carelessness and indifference—he puts the figures about three times as high as you expect to hear, and abruptly turns his back on you, which you construe to mean that he does not wish to trade, and thus construing, if you are a gentleman of the right grit, you will turn your back on him, of course.

Thousands of ex-Officers, with gold lace worked in snake-coils on the sleeves of their coats, infest Richmond, and lounge lazily about the hotels, while many nice young men strut the streets with corked heeled boots and pretty kid gloves, twirling gold headed rattans. They are "exempts," of course, having secured clerkships in Government Offices, where they labor about three hours a day and get more pay for one month's service than a private in the Army is allowed for twelve month's hard fighting. These fancy young men—too good for their carcasses to be sent into the field to catch balls—are either the relatives of Congressmen or the sons of political pets, and it will take a baker's half dozen of them to make one real useful man. These chaps ought to be in the Army, and old men or wounded soldiers put in their places. Several Regiments could be raised by taking youngsters who have managed to skulk the battle field by crawling into the Post Offices of the country. But what shall we say of the gold lace patriots, whose patriotism, like Bob Acres' courage, leaked out at their fingers ends, as soon as they were defeated for re-election! They were marvelous patriotic so long as they were Officers, but as soon as a private said, "here, old fel', I've carried this gun a year, and now do you take my place and let me take yours for a while," the reply was, "No, sir-ree! take any shape but that—my patriotism vanishes, and I'll quit the field to-day if the enemy whips you to-morrow."

AN INTERESTING COLLOQUY.

The Richmond Correspondent of the Charleston Courier, in his last letter to that Journal, writes as follows:

I have had an interesting interview with an officer of our army, who was rectenly within the enemy's lines, and who conversed freely with their most prominent commanders. He says Gen. McClellan, and indeed, most of the old army officers, are courteous and gentlemany; but the material of which their followers is composed, is repulsive, dissolute, vulgar, obscene and blasphemous. Their insolent bearing towards the Surgeons who went under flags of truce to attend upon our wounded after the battle of Williamsburg, would infamously adorn the conduct of President Gefirards black minions. They alleged that *our* troops mutilated *their* dead—insulted and buffetted their wounded; and, in retaliation they proposed holding our Surgeons as hostages! To the perpetration of so flagrant an outrage, the latter dauntlessly defied them. "Tell me, Doctor," said an upstart political General, "how you account for the brutality with which your men treat our wounded and dead?"

"Upon the ground, sir," replied the Surgeon, "that *your* people are ungrateful—incapable of telling the truth—and that your leaders have to stimulate ferocity as a substitute for truth."

"What! do you mean to deny the truth of my representations?" said the vandal.

"I mean to assert, sir, that they are palpable lies," was the rejoinder.

My informant represents Gen. Wool as being bordering upon dotage. He is absent-minded and rambling in his speech, vascillating and foolish in decision. Gen. McClellan, he adds, is much overrated as a commander, but polite and magnanimous. He freely confesses that the abolition opposition to him is very great. Of other Generals he spoke in the highest terms.—Beauregard and Joe Johnston he called great men; Early and Longstreet, he added, were stubborn as twin devils; and Gen. G. W. Smith he called his warmest personal friend. "His talents," he added, are allied to genius. Under circumstances of adversity, he will rise above them grandly."

When the interview came to a close the last words of McClellan were, "Farewell! I hope we shall soon meet in peace and harmony."

"Did you say on the Chickahominy?" responded my friend.

Soon after, the latter was introduced to the wife and daughter of one of the Federal Generals. They closed their doors and embraced him; avowed themselves secessionists; tore the Confederate buttons as keepsakes, off the sleeves of his coat. They asked him to implore the Confederates to fight to the death and in death, for that, if subjugated, the condition of the Brazilian slaves would be preferable to their fate. "You can whip these Yankees," they add enthusiastically. "You whipped them the other day at Williamsburg; you can whip them everywhere but on water; retire from their gunboats and you will drive them back in route and they feel it."

YANKEE VERSION OF THE FIGHT.

The Northern papers have flaming accounts of their recent "victory" at Richmond. The Headings to the Herald's news must have filled at least a column. They claim a great victory and are full of editorial rejoicings. The letters from their army correspondents, however, admit that they were terribly whipped on Saturday by the "North Carolina and Mississippi" troops. On Sunday they claim that, with large reinforcements of fresh troops, they regained their lost ground and drove our men 2½ miles nearer Richmond. Another correspondent of the Herald writes otherwise. "We have had three days of the most sanguinary battling with a loss on our side of killed, wounded, and missing of not less than *four thousand men*. The enemy's loss will not sum less than this, if it does not far exceed it. * * * Our army have only made good their original position. *We have gained no vantage ground.*"

The Yankees lost many officers. "Three Brigadiers were wounded. Some brigades were left without a Colonel, and no brigade but lost one or more of its Colonels.—Line officers, too, fell in great numbers."

Of the advance made by Garland's Brigade, (consisting of the 5th and 23d N. C., 2d Florida, and 24th and 38th Va.,) which opened the battle, the Yankee account as copied by the Whig says:

"Fire after fire tore through the rebel ranks, but could not break them. * * Casey's division was fairly driven into his first line of defence, and the enemy advanced against that. * * The rebel line again began its terrible advance. They reached the redoubts and rifle pits and stormed both. In the redoubt was left Bates' whole battery and two of Spratt's guns, because they could not be taken away, but every gun was spiked. * * After the loss of Casey's last position, Gen Heintzleman arrived upon the field and assumed the command that had previously been held by Gen. Keys. At two o'clock the Williamsburg road was lined with a stream of men on their way to the rear. Gens. Keys and Couch both endeavored to arrest this rearward stream, at first by moral sussion and subsequently by a guard. * * It seemed that the enemy's advance was checked, for he was fairly stopped in the swampy ground near the Nine Mile Road, but he tried again, and again our lines gave way."

THE EVACUATION OF CORINTH.

"P. W. A.," the Mobile correspondent of the Savannah Republican, confirms the Northern report of the evacuation of Corinth, in a letter dated May 29. We make the following extracts:

You will probably have learnt by the telegraph, before this reaches you, that Corinth has been evacuated by the Confederate Army. At least, I infer from what I saw before leaving that place, and from news that has reached me to-day, that our troops will be withdrawn down the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, probably to-night or to-morrow. I am not informed of the precise locality where they will "pitch their tents," but have heard it is about forty-five miles below Corinth, and a short distance above the Okalona Station.

I endeavored to prepare your readers for this movement by an intimation thrown out in the concluding paragraph of my last letter. I refer to the subject again merely to say, that the evacuation of Corinth under the circumstances which environed the army, was both wise and necessary, as a brief statement will suffice to demonstrate.

The soil around Corinth is of that peculiar character which is very wet in winter and very dry in summer. As we stated in a former letter I saw a mule drowned in a small branch near the town where two weeks afterwards, there was not a drop of water to be seen. The consequence was, at the time of my departure both the troops and horses were suffering for water to an extent you can hardly imagine The chief supply was obtained from the standing pools in the beds of exhausted streams Steps had been taken to b re a number of wells, but it was ascertained that there was no rope or tools to be had in the town, and that it would be necessary to send to Columbus, Miss., for the particular kind of rope desired. The rope had not been received up to the 26th, and but for timely showers, which renewed the supply in the water courses, and the wells dug by the men in low, damp places, the army could not have remained there as long as it has. The citizens use rain water, caught in cisterns from the first of October to the first of May; but the supply in the cisterns was not sufficient to last the army one week.

In the neighborhood of Pea Ridge, the locality of the enemy's chief encampment, the water is better and the supply more abundant. But it was not the want of an adequate supply of water alone that rendered it necessary for our army to retire from Corioth. Our encampment was bounded on three sides by Bridge Creek and a dense swamp—in front, on the right, and in the rear—and our breastworks were just behind the swamp and ran parallel to it for a considerable distance. The swamp was crossed by four or five roads, near which we had planted formidable batteries to cut off all approach by the roads. It would now appear that the same thing has been done by the enemy, who has advanced up near the swamp on the other side, thrown up breast works and posted heavy seige guns, which not only command the roads leading out from our side, but are of sufficient calibre to shell nearly every part of our encampment. He has also thrown up strong works near Farmington and Pea Ridge, and erected heavy batteries at commanding points along the several routes to the rear. Indeed, the Federal works are superior to ours, and their position equally strong, if not stronger, while their force is one-fourth, if not one-third, stronger.

It was hoped and expected that Halleck would attack us in our position; but this he was too sensible to do; for defeat wou'd have been the certain result. Could we expect a different result, if we should attack him behind his formidable works and with his superior force? It was never intended to allow him to approach so near, and to get into position, without first offering him battle. This we did at Farmington, when he declined to pick up the gauntlet thrown down to him, and this we sought to do on the 22d, when it was found impossible, because the ground had not been properly reconnoitered and mapped, to get our right wing, which was to lead the attack, into position. Had we encountered the enemy on that day, in accordance with the order of battle agreed upon by our officers, I do not see how we could have failed to win the greatest and most decisive victory of as far achieved in the war. That night, however, and the next day, the enemy moved up and got into position, where it would be as great madness for us to make the attack as it would be for him to attack us.

Why, then, it may be asked, should we, and not Halleck, retire? Because Halleck is provided with guns of long range and heavy calibre, with which he can throw shot and shell into almost every part of our encampment, every two or three minutes, day and night, as long as he pleases; and because he has better water and more abundant supply than we have.

The chief advantage the Federals will gain by the change will be the use of the entire line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad from Stevenson to Memphis. They are good workers, and will soon rebuild the bridges over the Tennessee river and Bear creek, and those over the Hatchie and other streams west of Corinth, which the Confederates will doubtless destroy. As soon as these lost bridges can be rebuilt, Memphis and Fort Pillow will be occupied, as well as those sections of the Mobile and Ohio and Tennessee and Ohio Railroads, which lie north of the Memphis and Charleston road.

The withdrawal down the Mobile and Ohio road will diminish our transportation and bring the army into a more healthy section of country, where all kinds of supplies are more abundant and the water much better. The enemy, on the contrary, should he follow us up, will have to march sixty-five or seventy miles into the interior, where, in case of disaster, he would be cut to pieces and destroyed.

AFFAIRS IN NASHVILLE, AS DESCRIBED BY A YANKEE CORRESPONDENT.

The following account of the situation of affairs in Nashville were furnished the New York Herald, from its correspondent, at that place, under date of the 25th ult:

In Nashville, the almost universal sentiment among the residents is that the rebel army will return. They continually act upon this idea, and reports are hourly circulated of this and the advantage gained by the rebels over the Union men. With characteristic vigor, Gov. Johnston has determined to stop the spread of false information coming through rebel channels, and arrests have in consequence been made of prominent personages here and in the vicinity. Instead of allaying public excitement, these arrests seem only to augment it. The rebels do not speak openly, but their murmurs are heard wherever they think they are without chance of detection or espionage. The Union men say but little, and that, with but few exceptions, at only a half breath, notwithstanding the presence of Gov. Johnson and Gen. Dumont's military force.

The Union demonstration last Monday was, under all the circumstances, a successful affair, but some prominent quasi Unionists did not attend, and they have since expressed dissatisfaction at the steps Governor Johnson is taking in making arrests. The arrest of ex-Gov Neil S. Brown yesterday is exercising no influence in that direction. I do not, however, think that Governor Johnson will be deterred from the performance of what he believes to be his duty, no matter what lukewarm Unionists, and certainly not by what notorious secessionists, say.—Whatever may occur in Nashville whether it may be overrun by fugitives from Corinth or Richmond, or whether it may be preserved to the government without another exercise of its power, you may rely upon it Governor Johnson will not act the part of his predecessor, Isham G. Harris, and flee inconti nently. A surprise is sometimes talked of, but Gen. Dumont is too vigilant to be caught napping, and with the force at his command, might perhaps keep 5,000 rebels at bay until reinforced. But the destruction of the city would be the inevitable consequence of an attempt to recapture it.

The confiscation act, as proposed, is working hurtfully. I have the best authority for stating that thousands in the rebel army would cheerfully return to their allegiance if a general amnesty proclamation was issued; and thousands in the country would declare for the Union if they were assured of protection from predatory bands. Strong measures are demanded to this end, and the authorities at Washington cannot act too vigorously and too promptly in facilitating the operations of Governor Johnson to root out these marauding bands. Eastern Tennessee is Union in sentiment, and is only held down by the military power of Jeff. Davis. The people there are continually appealing to the Federal Government for assistance. It is to be earnestly hoped that it will not be long delayed.

Preparations are being made for holding Union meetings in Lebanon, Murfreesboro', Columbia, and other places. That for Columbia is already advertised (June 2.) In some places the meetings will have to be held at the point of the bayonet, until those who oppose the Government are made to understand that it is merciful and magnanimous, and not at all abolition. The hardest fight of the Union men here in Tennessee is to defend themselves against the infernal machines sent down South in the shape of abolition speeches and action in Congress.

SKIRMISHES ON TRANTER'S CREEK.

On Monday week last a portion of the 44th Regiment, Col. Singeltary, had a skirmish with some of the enemy's cavalry near Latham's Cross Roads, east of Tranter's Creek, in which one of the enemy and four of their horses were killed, and two of the enemy captured. The place where this skirmish occurred is within five or six miles of Washington.

On Thursday, a battalion commanded by Col. Singeltary, engaged a large force of the enemy, estimated at from 1,000 to 1,500, near Myers' mill on Tranter's Creek, about seven miles from Washington. The fight lasted for more than an hour, both sides being behind temporary breastworks constructed of planks and logs. Our loss was two killed besides Col. Singeltary, and three wounded: the loss of the enemy is estimated at twenty killed, and some thirty or forty wounded. We learn that Col. Singeltary was killed early in the action, by a ball which struck him in the head. He was engaged at the time in directing the fire of his men, and was not rashly exposing himself, as has been reported. He was precisely in the spot where duty called him as an officer. A more daring man never lived. His loss is deeply felt and deplored, not only by his officers and men, but by the State. We learn that as soon as he fell, Maj. Hargrove, of Granville, on whom the command devolved, promptly assumed it, and bore himself with much coolness and courage. But the enemy at length brought up their artillery, and as our forces had no artillery, they were compelled to retreat, which they did in good order.

We learn that our officers and men behaved well. It was the first conflict in which they had been engaged, and they had no veteran troops to set them an example; yet they fired deliberately, taking sure aim, and maintained their position as long as it was at all practicable to do so. The fight took place across the creek, and during the action between the infantry of the enemy and ours, they were not more than fifty yards apart.—*Standard.*

From the Columbus Enquirer.

EVERY SOLDIER HIS OWN PHYSICIAN.

Editor Enquirer:—Horrified at the rapidity with which our soldiers die in camp, we are tempted to give them the following recipes, the result of some experience, in hopes that some may be saved by using remedies simple, safe, and generally sure cures:

To Prevent Sickness.—Have a jug of salted vinegar, seasoned with pepper, and take a mouthful just before going to bed. The salt and vinegar make a near approach to the digestive gastric juice of the stomach, and are besides antidotes to many of the vegetable and miasmatic poisons.

For Pneumonia, Colds and Coughs.—Take half a cup or less of the salted pepper vinegar, fill the cup nearly full of warm water, and then stir in a raw well-beaten egg slowly. Take a mouthful every 15 or 20 minutes; in the intervals slowly suck on a piece of allum. If the attack is violent, dip a cloth in hot salted pepper vinegar and apply it round the throat, covering with dry clothes to get up a steam, and do the same to the chest.

For Chills.—Put a tablespoonful of salted pepper vinegar in a cup of warm water, go to bed and drink; in two hours drink a cup of strong water-willow bark tea; in two hours more another tablespoonful of the vinegar and warm water, and so on, alternately, until the fever is broken up. After sweating, and before going into the out door air, the body ought always to be wiped off with a cloth dipped in cold water. Dogwood will do if water-willow cannot be obtained.

For Measles.—Put a small piece of yeast in a tumbler of warm sweetened water, let it draw, and drink a mouthful every 15 or 30 minutes, and drink plentifully of cold or hot catnip, balsam, hoarhound, or alder tea; and use in place of oil or salts, one tablespoonful molasses, one teaspoonful lard, and one teaspoonful salted pepper vinegar, melted together and taken warm. Take once a day if necessary—keep out of the wet and out-door air.

For Diarrhœa.—A teaspoonful of the salted pepper vinegar every one or two hours. Take a teaspoonful of the yellow puffs that grow round oak twigs, powdered fine; take twice a day in one tablespoonful of brandy or cordial. If these yellow puffs cannot be found, suck frequently on a piece of alum. The quantity of alum depends upon the severity of the attack; take slowly and little at a time.

For Camp Fevers.—One tablespoonful of salted pepper vinegar, slightly seasoned, and put into a cup of warm water—drink freely and often, from 4 to 8 cupfulls a day, with fever or without fever. Pour a cupfull more or less of the salted pepper vinegar into cold water, and keep the body, particularly the stomach and head, well bathed with a cloth dipped in it. Give enemas of cold water, and for oil use a tablespoonful molasses, a teaspoonfull of lard, and a teaspoonful pepper vinegar, melted together and taken warm. If the pepper is too exciting for delicate patients, leave it out in the drinks and bathings, and use simply the salt and vinegar in water and very little salt.

Antedote for Drunkenness.—One cup of strong black coffee, without milk or sugar, and twenty drops of laudanum. Repeat the dose if necessary. Or take one teaspoonful of tincture lobelia in a tumbler of milk; if taken every ten or fifteen minutes it will act as an emetic; taken in longer intervals, say thirty minutes, it will act as an antidote. The Yankees declared that poisoned liquor was put on the counters in Newbern to poison their soldiers. Nobody doubts the liquor being poisoned, but it was made of poisons to sell to our own Southern boys; and it is mortifying to think of the liquors now being made down in cellars, of "sulphuric acid, strychnine, buckeye, tobacco leaves, coloring matter and rain-water." For this poisoned liquor the best antidote is an emetic, say lobelia and warm salt and water, and then drink freely of sugared vinegar water.

For Snake Bites.—The best thing is one teaspoonful of Lobelia and ten drops of Ammonia, taken every few minutes, and a bottle filled with Lobelia and Ammonia, stopped with the palm of the hand and warmed in a panful of hot water; then apply the bottle to the bite, and it will draw out and antidote the poison. Either of these, Lobelia or Ammonia, will answer without the other. Tobacco, Nightshade, or Kurtle Burr, or Deer-tongue, (a rough leaved herb, in flower and appearance like to hog artichoke) stewed in milk; drink the milk, using the rest as a poultice. The last is an Indian remedy, and will cure in the agonies of death.

For the Chicken Cholera, now Devastating Fowldom.—Put one or two Jimpston or Jamestown weed leaves, properly called Stramonium, into the water-trough every day—fresh leaves and fresh water. This is one of the triumphs of Homœopathy, for we were just from a perusal of one of their works, and finding that the chickens died and made no signs of sickness, except holding the head down, we concluded the head must be the seat of the plague, and reading that Stramonium affected the brain with mania and stupor, we tried it, and have not lost a chicken since the using.

If other papers will copy these recipes, they will save many lives now sacrificed to the negligence of salaried physicians. The Eastern monarch's plan ought to be adopted, to strike off a certain per cent. of a Doctor's salary every time he loses a patient—that would soon stop the feast of Death.

A MILITARY EXECUTION.

A military execution is a terrible thing. I witnessed one on Wednesday noon, and a more stoical death than was suffered by the culprit on that occasion I have never in my somewhat varied experience known equalled. He was a Tennessean named Coon Harris, about 40 years of age, a resident of Paris or Paducah, and had been convicted of being a spy. As he rode by my quarters he was seated on the box which was to serve as his coffin, in a rude vehicle, guarded by twelve soldiers, but not the most careful observer could have discovered any difference between him and a curious bystander. Arriving at the place of execution, which was only a quarter of a mile distant, he jumped lightly from the wagon, lingered a moment to see his coffin removed, and then sauntered carelessly down to the tree, beneath which he was to meet his fate.

An officer followed him to unlock his handcuffs, and the two stood there a moment in conversation, the prisoner apparently as cool and unconcerned as if he were a mere spectator of the scene. His eye was still bold and unwatering, resting now upon the crowd, and now vacantly in the distance, as if at times a thought of the future entered his mind, but neither cheek blanched nor muscle quivered.—The man seemed made of stone. The interview finished the last words of which were, "I die an honest and an innocent man," the officer pinioned his arms back, the faded brown coat was buttoned across his chest, and he sat down upon his coffin. A handkerchief was then tied over his eyes, and voluntarily he laid his head back against the tree. Even in this trying moment, the last which bridged the narrow chasm between time and eternity, and earth was forever shut out from view, did he preserve his remarkable self-possession. Finding the bark of the tree somewhat rough, he occupied several seconds in adjusting his head, as one would fit himself to a pillow before going to sleep, so that it would rest easily, then chewing upon a quid of tobacco, he became still. The file of eight men were now ordered forward until within ten paces of the culprit, the officer took his place upon the right, and in a low tone gave the order "take aim." The muskets were leveled—a few seconds of terrible suspense—"Fire!"—a simultaneous report—a convulsive start—a splash of brains—a little stream or two of blood from wounds around the heart—a fall of the head to one side—a dropping of the lower jaw—one long sigh—and the soul of the spy had winged its way to the presence of the Great Judge. The body was then removed by a couple of negroes, and the crowd of two or three hundred who had witnessed the scene dispersed. Ah! what a terrible teacher is war! How it blunts the feelings, hardens the heart, and dries up the fountains of mercy! God grant it may soon cease.

Cor. Charleston Courier.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1862.

WANTED, at this office, an apprentice to the printing business.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Owing to the advanced price of everything (except newspapers) the *Press* will not be sent to subscribers, after their term expires, at club rates, in the future.

The *Press* will be conducted strictly, hereafter, upon the CASH system; and persons will please bear in mind that, when they order the *Press*, to remit any amount, not less than 50 cents, and their favors will receive prompt attention.

Terms.

One year,	$2.00.
Six months,	1.00.
Three months,	50.

☞ We are authorized to announce M. MASTEN, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff, for the county of Forsyth.

☞ We are requested to announce Col. JAMES E. MATTHEWS as a candidate for a seat in the Senate of our next State Legislature, for the counties of Stokes and Forsyth.

☞ We are authorized to announce N. L. WILLIAMS, JR., a candidate to represent the people of the counties of Yadkin, Surry, Ashe, Alleghany, and Watauga, in the Senate of the next Legislature.

Candidates for the Legislature.

It will be seen that Col. James E. Matthews announces himself a candidate for the Senate, in Stokes and Forsyth. We know of no opposition to Col. Matthews.

We regret that we have nothing definite to communicate respecting candidates for the Commons, although a number of gentlemen have been spoken of, for some time past.

It is time the people should come to some understanding about this matter, and have all their candidates in the field. In making the selection of candidates, we should be very careful not to let minor prejudices bias our judgment, but the main tests should be, is he *honest*, is he *capable*, and does he occupy the *right position* in the present juncture of our political affairs?

We should have Representatives in the State Legislature who would have due regard to and reflect the wishes of the people, under all circumstances; and we have a number of competent gentlemen in the county whom we could trust, but thus far they seem not to be very anxious to sacrifice their ease and comfort upon the altar of patriotism, which we sincerely regret.

In looking over the list of candidates, in a number of counties, we notice the names of some of the best and ablest men of the State, and we should emulate their example, and bring out our good men and true. The people of Stokes and Forsyth should be very careful in their selection, or they might find themselves *misrepresented* in the next Legislature.

THE NEW POSTAGE LAW.—From and after the 1st of July next, the single rate of postage on letters conveyed in the mails, for any distance within the Confederate States of America, will be TEN CENTS.

The 1st of July is the time fixed by Congress for the new Postage Law to go into operation.

Every letter or parcel, not exceeding half an ounce in weight shall be deemed a single letter; and every additional half ounce or additional of less than half ounce, shall be charged additional single postage.

THE CONSCRIPT LAW.—The Richmond Whig gives the following as the decision of the Secretary of War, and the manifest intention of the law itself.

"All who have enlisted for the war, whether old or new volunteers, will have to serve, it matters not what their ages may be. But the Conscription law does not touch those over 35 or under 18, who are not now in service."

☞ See new advertisements, among them the Sheriff's Tax Notice, in full.

TENNESSEE.—About a month ago, it is stated, a Union Convention and Mass Meeting was held in Nashville Tenn., to take preliminary steps for the readmission of Tennessee into the Federal Union. Among the most prominent actors were Wm. B. Campbell, former Governor of the State, Baylie Payton, former member of Congress, Wm. N. Polk, brother of the late Democratic President Polk, Andy Johnson, Lincoln's Military Governor of Tennessee, and others.

Together with these were allied some 120 others, pretending to represent 16 out of the 80 counties in Tennessee.

Colonel Z. B. Vance.

It is becoming generally understood that COL. Z. B. VANCE is the candidate for Governor on the People's Ticket. Col. Vance is now in the army, but, we learn, is willing to serve his State in any capacity the people may place him.

The Hendersonville Times says:

"With ardor Col. Vance loved the old Constitution, and desired the perpetuation of the old Union, so long as it could be done consistently with the honor and safety of the South. He did all that could be done to preserve the rights of the South in the old Union—to save the country from civil war and desolation. He plead for a compromise that would give the South equal rights in the Union; but when all attempts at compromise proved unavailing, and the tide of Northern invasion of our Constitutional rights could no longer be turned back by fair and reasonable argument, and when Mr. Lincoln had called on North Carolina for troops to subjugate her sister States of the South, Col. Vance, inspired by the principles of genuine patriotism, defied the tyrant, and was among the first to respond to his country's call for troops to resist the invader. He volunteered his services as a private in his country's defence, he was soon elected to command a company, and directly afterwards, (though he did not seek the position,) was elected Colonel of the 26th Regiment North Carolina Volunteers."

Now's the Time.

By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that Rev. James E. Mann, (formerly stationed at Winston, but latterly in Washington, in this State, until the Yankees took possession,) is authorized to raise a company for local and special service in guarding the military prisons in this State.

Here is a rare opportunity offered for persons subject to the Conscript Law, to remain near home, as they probably will not be called into active service, as long as there is a prisoner to guard, besides being exempt from all hard labor incident to camp life—forced marches, &c. They will be provided with comfortable quarters, well provisioned, and no hard drilling, and receive the usual bounty, clothing, rations, pay, &c.

From the annexed order of the Executive Department, it will be seen that the calling out of the Conscripts in this State is now a fixed fact. Conscripts are already being called out in several counties, and those interested would do well to avail themselves of the opportunity of joining the Rev. Mr. Mann's company, without delay:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTM'T N. C.,
ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, (MILITIA,)
RALEIGH, June 11th, 1862.

General Order, }
No. 5. }

Commanding officers of Militia will call out their respective Regiments for the purpose of the enrollment of Conscripts, at such times as Major Peter Mallet, Assistant Adjutant General P. A. C. S. for the State of North Carolina may appoint.

By order of Gov. Clark.

JNO. C. WINDER, Assist. Adjt. Gen.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 10, 1862.

The undersigned having been ordered to take charge of the Conscription in North Carolina, has established the Camp of Instruction at Camp Carolina in this vicinity.

Officers will be sent to each county to enroll the Conscripts. Substitutes may be presented to and enrolled by them.

The undersigned respectfully calls upon all men liable to military duty, under this act, to comply cheerfully and promptly, and to sustain the reputation North Carolina has so nobly won, and well deserves in this struggle for Independence. It is of the utmost importance that our Regiments now in the field should be filled up immediately.

Orders will be issued as soon as practicable to the Colonels of the Militia with full instructions relative to exempts and substitutes, to call out their commands between the ages specified.

PETER MALLET,
Major and Ass't Adj't Gen'l, P. A. C. S.
June 18th, 1862.

THE PEOPLE MOVING.—The people of Western North Carolina are moving in earnest, holding meetings, and nominating Col. Vance for Governor.

☞ We would refer the reader to the able article on the Convention, from the Greensboro' Patriot.

Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Writ.—By order of the proper authorities at Richmond, the writ of *habeas corpus* has been suspended within the limits of Salisbury, and in the surrounding country to the extent of one mile. It is supposed to have special reference to a number of political prisoners brought here for confinement from Virginia, and the Eastern part of this State.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

A DARING SPY.—We understand that one of McClellan's officers, disguised in a Confederate uniform, was in Richmond Wednesday, and dined that day at the American Hotel. He was recognized at the table by a daughter of Mrs. Greenhow, and when he discovered it eyeing him very suspiciously he cut out and disappeared before information was given in time to capture him. We suppose he managed to pass the Confederate lines either by stealth or by means of his disguise.—*Pet, Exp.*

From the People's Press, (Extra) of June 19

We are permitted to publish the following extract from a recent

Letter from Major Wharton.

VALLEY OF VIRGINIA, June 11, 1862.

E. A. Vogler, Esq.

Dear Sir:—We have had two more engagements since I wrote you last of the Winchester fight. We were all in the first. The casualties were two killed and twelve wounded. Of the Forsyth boys none were killed. Wm. Hester, John Hester, John Powe[illegible] Calvin Boyles and —— Adams were wounded but not dangerously. No other Forsyth Boys were hurt. We repulsed the enemy in both engagements. The men above named were not dangerously wounded. In the two engagements our loss was 600 killed and wounded and that of the enemy about 1000 killed and wounded. We took 700 prisoners and two batteries of artillery.

Yours truly,
R. W. WHARTON.

☞ It is now reported that the Federal loss in the late battle on the Chickahominy, in killed, wounded and missing, is not less than 10,000.

☞ Nothing from Richmond, only that McClellan is reported to have fallen back about five miles.

☞ Jackson has been reinforced and has now a very respectable army.

☞ The Post Office at this place has been removed to the Bookstore, South side of the Public Square.

A LIVE GENERAL

The Richmond Enquirer thus concludes an account of Stonewall Jackson's late operations in the valley:

"Jackson did not go over into Maryland as reported. Some of his cavalry may have crossed the river, and probably did. They burnt one or two bridges on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and tore up the track some distance.

"In the period of 22 days Jackson marched from Staunton to McDowell, where, in conjunction with Johnston, he whipped Millroy; thence to Franklin, 30 miles distant; thence to Harrisonburg, 65 miles, over Shenandoah mountain, "a real Jourdan road," as a soldier described it; thence to Front Royal, via Lury, 55 miles; thence to Winchester, 20 miles; thence beyond Charlestown, 26 miles.—In his expedition he fought four battles and a number of skirmishes, killed and wounded a considerable number of the enemy, took 3000 prisoners, secured millions of dollars of stores, destroyed many millions of dollars worth for the enemy, and chased Banks out of the Valley of Virginia and across the Potomac. All this he did in 22 days, and with a loss of but little upwards of 100 in killed and wounded."

THE LOSSES IN THE LATE BATTLE.—The Richmond Enquirer sums up the returns of killed, wounded and missing as reported since the battles of the 31st and 1st inst., at 2,300. It says that the North Carolina, Virginia and Alabama troops suffered the most extensively.

The New York Herald admits a loss of 800 killed and 3,000 wounded. An army correspondent of that paper says their loss was not less than 4,000.

A later Herald confesses to a loss of 4,800, and speaks of the Yankee "victory" in doubtful terms. It at first pretended to have captured 4,500 prisoners but now reduces the number to 280.

HEAVY RAIN—GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.—A rain storm of unparalleled severity visited this place and section on Thursday night last. The oldest inhabitant has no recollection of such a fall of water within the last fifty years. The damage which was done to growing crops, land, fencing and other property is immense. The W. N. C. Railroad between this point and the Catawba river has sustained heavy damage by washing away embankments and destruction of culverts, which it will require several weeks to replace, and the trains cannot proceed westwardly until the repairs shall be made. East of this the road was not much damaged and the cars run as usual between Statesville and Salisbury. The Charlottee Road we learn, has also sustained considerable damage. In Town the substantial culvert in the street leading to the depot is destroyed; Sharpe's and Simonton's Tanneries were overflowed, some of the buildings swept away, vats emptied of their contents, and other injury sustained. In the country, bridges and millidams were floated off in large number, and farmers within the circuit of the flood have sustained heavy damage by overflow and washing up of growing crops, loss of fencing, &c. The total damage done will perhaps amount to several hundred thousand dollars.

Iredell Express, 11th.

IMPORTANT FROM MEMPHIS.

The Augusta Constitutionalist learns that a reporter of the Memphis Appeal, who succeeded in "getting through," gives an account of a desperate fight between the Confederate fleet of gunboats, commanded by Com. Montgomery, and the Yankee fleet of gunboats and rams, which took place opposite the city of Memphis on Friday, and which was witnessed by thousands of men, women and children.

The fleet dropped down to Memphis on Thursday, and was coaling up. The Yankee fleet appeared in sight on Friday morning, when the Confederates made preparations for a fight, which lasted two hours and was the most desperate of the war, and ended in the total destruction of our fleet.

Three of our boats were sunk by the shots of the enemy. The Van Dorn was disabled and run aground, and was set on fire by her crew and blown up, the crew escaping. The Beauregard was run ashore by one of the enemy's rams, and surrendered with three other boats.

The loss of life to the Confederates was small, considering the desperate character of the fight, which was hand to hand.

P. S.—The Vicksburg Whig says that the Van Dorn was neither disabled nor blown up, but made her escape up the Yazoo river, where she is now uninjured.

COL. VANCE.—We have been sorry to see that the Charlotte Democrat, in its zealous advocacy of its friend Col. Johnston for Governor, supposing that Col. Vance would be brought forward as his opponent, anticipated that event by asserting that "Col. Vance was not in the fight at Newbern." It is a bad sign in the present condition of affairs, that any paper or person, of any party, sets out to abuse or depreciate any true man, as Colonel Vance has proved himself to be. Our convictions of duty lead us in the present crisis to uphold every such man, whether we vote for him for Governor or not. We think it doubtful whether Col. Vance will allow his name to be run, for we have heard that he greatly prefers his present less distinguished and more dangerous position in the field. [Since the above was written Col. Vance has expressed his willingness to serve his State in any capacity the people may place him.] But whether a candidate or not, his patriotism entitles him to justice. That justice the Democrat is itself now obliged to render, though in a grudging sort of way, as follows:

"In saying that Col. Vance was not in the fight we meant (as we were informed by two gentlemen who were on the field) that he was not under fire—that the position he occupied was out of danger. One of the gentleman who made the statement to us has since offered to substantiate our statement over his signature, but we do not deem it necessary to produce anything of the kind. We expressly stated that we meant no reflection on Col. Vance, nor do we doubt his gallantry or bravery; but we object to the Standard's concocting stories about Col. Vance and the battle at Newbern, for party purposes. That's all.

"P. S.—Since the above was in type, we conversed with an officer who was in the battle, and he thinks our informant was mistaken about Col. Vance not being under fire—he thinks Col. Vance was within range of the enemy's balls. It may be that our previous information was incorrect, (unintentionally no doubt,) though coming from a soldier who took an active part in the battle."

In reply to the original statement of the Democrat, the Standard said:—

"The truth is *he fought the enemy for one hour and a half after Gen. Branch left the field.* Gen. Branch burnt the bridge while he was fighting, and left him to his fate surrounded by thousands of the enemy. We know this to be so, and will prove it in due time."

Fayetteville Observer.

EDWARD STANLY.

A Fire in the Rear.—"Governor" Edward Stanley is catching it from his new as well as from his old friends. In the Lincoln Senate on the 6th inst., proceedings and Resolutions are reported adverse the action of "Gov." Stanly.

It appears that soon after entering upon his duties at Newbern, Stanley broke up the negro schools which had been instituted under the auspices of Burnside, sent off the infamous Helper and others to the North, and proposed the restoration of fugitive slaves to the owners upon condition that they took the oath of allegiance to the United States. These measures have raised a storm at the North, and a few days ago, Sumner of Mass., introduced a resolution in the Senate requesting Lincoln to revoke Stanly's orders, since which it is announced that the President has instructed Mr. Stanly to recall his obnoxious orders, to re-open the schools for the contrabands, and to stop the remanding of fugitive slaves to their masters.

RUMORS.—It is rumored that Lord Lyons has left Washington for Europe, and it is reported in such a manner as to indicate that he has left in no good humor with Lincoln.

The Northern papers state that Lord Lyons has left for Europe, but the New York Herald says that he goes upon the invitation of Seward to assure the British government that the war will soon close. We do not believe the Herald. We presume Lord Lyons has enough of his own business to take him to Europe.

Statements are becoming rife again that France will certainly urge very speedily its mediation to end the war between the North and South.

There is said to be a large British fleet of war vessels at Hampton Roads. Also, that there is a large French fleet of vessels off Charleston. The latest rumor is that France has acknowledged our independence. We do not credit it.—*Raleigh Standard.*

LATE WAR NEWS.

THE FALL OF MEMPHIS.—RICHMOND June 14.—The evacuation of Corinth led us to anticipate the fall of Memphis. The city did not fall however without a struggle, and a deadly one. The enemy advanced with their heavily armed gunboats, on Saturday morning and were met by the Confederate fleet, but the superior numbers and armaments of the former proved too powerful for the latter to contend against; but they risked the effort and fought until annihilated. On Sunday morning the enemy entered the city, an Illinois regiment leading the advance and are now in full possession.—*Enquirer.*

Three of our boats were sunk by the shot of the enemy. The Beauregard was run ashore by one of the enemy's rams, and surrendered with three other boats.

The Yankees had 17 gunboats and rams, one of which was destroyed. We had 8, only one of which escaped.

Several days since a couple of pickets of a Texas regiment, on duty on the Chickahominy, saw in a short distance in advance of them what appeared to be a scrub tree moving in the bushes. One of them fired and the tree fell! Inside of it a dead Yankee was found. He had strapped the green branches about his person, and, in his leaf accountrements, was stealing about the woods, making observations on the Confederate lines.—*Ex.*

We publish as follows, at the request of a friend, the official statement of the loss of Company A, Capt. E. F. Lovell, Surry, 28th N. C. Regiment, in the late battle at Honover Court-house, Va:—

Killed.—F. H. Roberts, J. R. Key. Wounded.—Hugh Puckett. Missing.—Corp. W. C. Key, S. Axum, Jas Ashburn, C. H. Atkinson, J. T. Blackwood, B. Brown, E. W. Bray, L. H. Barris, J. W. Cockerham, J. H. Childress, D. Edwards, W. A. Gregg, M. Glascoe, John Harris, Wm. Morris, H. G. Pool, W. C. Parks, Albert Parsons, H. Patterson, James Puckett, John Reid, Olive Stanly, John Hyatt.

Standard.

LATEST NEWS.

FROM CHARLESTON.

From the Charlotte Bulletin of Thursday, we learn that the Battle on the 16th at Charleston, was a most desperate one, and our loss heavier than at first reported. The enemy's gun boats and land batteries co-operated in the attack, and their loss is about 400 in killed, wounded and captured.

It is expected that the attack will soon be renewed.

LATER.—CHARLESTON June 17.—A later dispatch states: "We had 41 killed and nearly 100 wounded. We buried 150 Yankees, while many more were killed in the woods. There were about three hundred wounded. We took 138 prisoners.

Beauregard's Movements.

Beauregard and his staff are reported to have been at Montgomery, on their way to Richmond: and that a large portion of the army of the Mississippi will soon follow the General. A sufficient force to be left with Gen. Bragg to check any step towards the interior of the State by Halleck.

LATE FROM CHARLESTON.

THE EMEMY ROUTED!

CHARLESTON, June 16.—The battle that occurred this morning on James Island was a bloody one, but our arms have been crowned with a brilliant success.

The enemy in full force advanced upon our batteries, attempting to carry them by assault, but Col. Lamar awaited his approach until within close range when he opened upon his compact columns distributing grape and canister among them, producing terrible havoc. The infantry also cut the wavering columns in every direction when the enemy was forced to retreat.

Reinforcements having arrived the Federals, supported by artillery, rallied and formed for a second attempt to assault with the bayonet, but they were again driven back and suffered a heavy loss.

A third attempt was made and a movement to flank our battery was being carried out when they were engaged and driven back in great disorder.

At this point our troops advanced from their entrenchments and pursued the fugitives, killing and capturing many.

Our loss is 12 killed and 20 wounded.

The battle was principally fought by our city troops.

The loss of the enemy is not accurately known, but it is supposed to number several hundred in killed, wounded and prisoners, thirty of whom [the latter,] have just arrived in the city.

It is reported that Capt. Gwinn, of the Lamar Artillery, was killed and Lieut. Green, of the Washington Artillery is among our wounded.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, June 16.—Occasionally cannonading and picket skirmishing has been heard along our lines to-day. An engagement at an early day is deemed not improbable. The weather is clear and cool for the season. No news has been received from the Valley.

News of the Week.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

CHATTANOOGA, June 14.—Chattanooga is still threatened by the enemy, who is reported to be below Shell Mound, on the opposite side of the river, at Rankins Ferry. It is believed to be Mitchell's force.

FROM NORFOLK.

By a recent arrival from Norfolk, we learn that one of the regiments ordered to march to reinforce McClellan, mutinied, and that sixty of the men were shot before order and obedience were secured. At the time of the departure of our informant, sixteen English war vessels, four iron clad, one among which was thought to be the Warrior, were in Hampton Roads. The cause of the visit of this fleet was unknown, but gave rise to many surmises, both among our own people and the Yankees.

Richmond Examiner.

FROM THE VIRGINIA VALLEY.

RICHMOND, June 14.—The following despatch was received by Gov. Letcher yesterday morning:

STAUNTON, June 12.—The enemy have evacuated Harrisonburg, and fallen back down the Valley. Capt. Gilmer captured twenty-four Federals near Petersburg.

STAUNTON, June 13.—Fremont has certainly retreated below New Market. His army is almost entirely Dutch. Officers of the enemy admit a loss of 400 killed and 600 wounded in Sunday's fight. They also say that Gen. McDowell has been arrested for disloyalty and sent to Fort Lafayette.

Fremont's officers claim to have 52 000 men and 105 cannon. Their true force at Harrisonburg was supposed to be about 20,000.

Among the killed on the Yankee side in the battle of the Chickahominy is the name of Thomas Francis Meagher, the "much lauded and highly applauded" Irish patriot, who did so much in New York to arouse the spirit of his Irish brothers against us. He led the 69th Erin regiment into the fight at Manassas, and then ran away to Washington exclaiming that "the Southerners had won their independence." Recovering from his fright, Col. Meagher was made a Brigadier, and raised a brigade of his countrymen to slaughter Southerners, and led them on to Chickahominy to fall there himself.—*Examiner.*

FROM TENNESSEE.

ATLANTA, June 11.—It is reported here that Col. Starnes has cut off and captured 500 of the enemy in one of the gaps in Tennessee, near Chattanooga.

AUGUSTA, June 14.—The Savannah Republican has a dispatch from Chattanooga, of the 13th inst., which states that the enemy's entire force, infantry, cavalry and artillery, crossed Big Creek Gap yesterday, to Powell's Valley, 12 miles west of Cumberland Gap, threatening the latter place in rear, and also Knoxville. Our forces are preparing to meet them.

500 of the enemy's cavalry were repulsed this morning at Battle Creek, 27 miles from Chattanooga, on the opposite side of the river.

It is supposed to be the intention of the enemy to invade East Tennessee from both of these points. Every effort will be made to hold Chattanooga.

BRILLIANT ACHIEVEMENT—GEN'L. STUART IN THE ENEMY'S LINES—LARGE NUMBER OF HORSES CAPTURED—STORES BURNT—TRANSPORTS DESTROYED, ETC.

We have been kindly favored by a friend with a proof sheet copy of the following obtained from the office of the Richmond Whig:

RICHMOND, June 15.

We record the most brilliant reconnoisance of the war, conducted under the auspices of the gallant J. E B Stuart, who, with "Old Stonewall" in the Valley of Virginia, and Morgan in the West, makes his mark whenever and wherever "half a chance" is presented.

On Thursday, the 12th instant, Brigadier General J. E B. Stuart, with the 1st and 9th Virginia Cavalry; the Jeff. Davis Legion; the cavalry of Cobb's Legion; and 8 pieces of the Stuart Artillery, including the Blakey gun, proceeded on a reconnoisance of the enemy's lines. On Thursday night he rested near Taylorsville. On Friday morning a small body of Yankee cavalry were seen near Hanover Court House, which retired upon our approach. Near Hawes' Shop, our scouts reported two squadrons of United States regular cavalry, drawn up in line of battle. Immediately one of our squadrons was ordered to charge with drawn sabres, upon which the Yankees broke and fled pell mell—we pursuing and capturing a number of arms, but taking no prisoners. Further down the road, in the direction of Old Church, again two squadrons of the enemy's cavalry (regulars) were reported to be drawn up in battle array—whereupon a fresh squadron of ours was ordered to charge them, which was done in brilliant style, completely routing the foe, and driving him four miles to and through his camp at Old Church.

In this affair we killed and wounded a number, destroyed their tents, camp equipage and magazine, and captured three stand of colors, with a loss on our side of one killed—Capt. Latimer, of the Essex troop—and three privates wounded. Our force then proceeded towards New Kent. On the Pamunky, at Putney Mills, three large Federal transports, loaded with ordnance and commissary stores were captured and burnt. Forty prisoners were taken here. Thence our line proceeded to Tuntstall's Station, on the York river railroad, which was reached about 5 p. m. Here a large number of officers and privates with arms were captured, and all communication with McClellan, including his telegraph lines to Washington and to his several division headquarters, were cut off. While here, a train was heard approaching in the distance. The men were dismounted and formed on the sides of the road. They fired into the train as it passed. The cars were riddled, and many were supposed to be killed and wounded. The Engineer was killed and fell off the engine.—At the first gun all steam was put on, and in spite of the obstructions put upon the road, the train vanished in the distance—Leaving this point, between Tunstall's and Talleysville, one hundred wagons loaded with commissary stores were captured and burned, and three hundred horses and mules were captured. At Talleysville a number of sutlers with all their stores were captured. Passing along through New Kent to Charles City, the Chickahominy was found to be past fording, and a bridge had to be built for the passage of the Artillery. In 4 hours this task was accomplished—during which some 500 of the cavalry swam the stream—and the whole being safely crossed into Charles City, we passed the Court House to James river and thence up the same towards Richmond, Gen. Stuart reaching the Commanding General's Headquarters about 5 o'clock Sunday morning, leaving his command within our line of pickets, some ten miles below.

Our men—one and all—behaved in the handsomest style, and will doubtless reap the approval of the Commanding General for what we consider the most brilliant reconnoissance of the war.

List of those who distinguished themselves in the Battle of the Seven Pines—Hill's Division, Fetherston's Brigade, commanded in Battle by Col. G. B. Anderson, 4th N. C. State Troops.

FOURTH NORTH CAROLINA, MAJ. GRIMES.

Company A.—Sergeants A. S. Fraley, W. S Shufford, J. P. Cowan and Thomas M. Davidson, Corp. E. C. Rumple. Privates T. A. Baily. E. G Bost, R M Brawley, Agustus Byers, Wm. L. Carter, J. M. Dohana, D. Fulbright, D C Hunter, Jacob Massey, John F Murdock, D C Murdock, Richard C M Osborne, W S Rogers, W P Sherrill, Martin Snow, M F Clark J W Hobbs, W S Hunsycutt, C Middleton, S T Irvin.

Company B.—J W Simms, O S; Privates D A Donaho, Chas Anderson, Jos Patchet, L A Steele, John W Gullett, D S Cowan, G S Belk.

Company C.—Privates Brotherstow, William Adams, A S Mills R B Sharp, Corporal Holmes and Stephenson.

Company D.—Sergeant Best; Privates W. L. Gierly, N. Lee, R. Peel and L H Hazzelle.

Company E.—Privates R Gibbons, B Nobles, D Powell.

Company F.—O Sergt. S Y Parker, Privates H H Barnes, E Barnes, L. Cox, J B Farmer, R. Conden, James Gay, W B Noble, R R Barker, H P Wooton.

Company G.—Daniel Blackwelder, James O Bowden, W H Owen, H. F. Rudicile, Corporal D. J. Smyot.

Company H.—O Sergeant J W Stockton, S'g'ts Kennedy and Thomas; Privates L Barnard, J M Mize. Lieut. Weaver.

Company I.—Privates W. S. Ashberry, J W Swindell, Noah D Roe, Washington Wright.

Company K.—Sergt. M L Bean; Privates W A Murr, W R Josey, W D C Peeler, W A Glover. A C Carter, S Solomon, A W Miller.

BRYAN GRIMES.
Major Comd'g 4th N. C. State Troops.

☞ The Color Guard of the 4th North Carolina Regiment suffered extremely in the battle of the 31st of May before Richmond. Three of them were killed and four wounded. The following is a list of the men who composed it. Let their names be recorded.

Corporel	J. N. Barnes, Color Bearer,	Co. A.
	James Bowers, Sr. Corp,	" K.
	J. C. Maden, Sr. Corp.	" H.
Private	N. J Sloop,	" B.
"	W. Bradley,	" C.
"	J. A. Scott,	" D.
"	B E. Nobles,	" E.
"	J. Boyd,	" I.
"	T. Atkinson,	" F.

ANDY JOHNSON CERTAINLY DEAD.—The Lynchburg Republican, of Thursday, learns by a gentleman from Bristol, that a citizen of Nashville who escaped a few days since from that city, reports that Andy Johnson is certainly dead, having been shot by George Brown, a son of the Hon. Neil S. Brown, whom Johnson had imprisoned because he refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Lincoln dynasty. The gentleman referred to further says that young Brown was killed upon the spot before he could low his arm, after firing, by some of Johnson's body guard who were always with him. Our informant considers this report as coming from a respectable source, and entitled to credit.

From the Greensboro' Patriot.

THE CONVENTION ORDINANCES.

This body, among the more able that has ever convened in this State, did business of a most important character, leaving many things equally important, undone or still to be done.

Among this conservative body of talented and experienced delegates there was a number of men whose whole aim, study, and business seemed to be to prevent anything useful from being done.

Beginning within a few days after the Convention first met, Judge Biggs, with others of like temper and feeling, commenced a system of wasting and consuming time with speeches or motions to adjourn, and to fix days for final adjournment.—While he remained in the Convention near one half of the time was consumed in this way, and in efforts to reflect upon and disgrace their constituents, the honest, loyal citizens of North Carolina, by forcing all to take a test oath; a shame and a disgrace, which the Representatives of no other State in our Confederacy have attempted to fix on their constituents. This, after the consumption of much time unnecessarily and foolishly, was defeated by a large majority. Those whose votes stand recorded on the journals of this Convention for this attempt to disgrace their constituents, are the men who are chargeable with the delays and repeated adjournments of this body.

At the various sessions, when the Convention, by the aid of consideration and the Reports of its Committees, were ready to vote on most questions, these gentlemen, by factious and concerted action, worried those disposed to remain in their places and do the business of the people into an adjournment. So at each session. At the commencement of each session, days were spent in getting ready to vote, and then the balance of the session spent by these factious adjournment men, in discussing and otherwise attempting to force an adjournment, or to fix some early day for final adjournment.

All these things the journal will show and prove when published. It will show to whom we allude as being responsible for the delays and failures to do the public business. We regretted to see that the Hon Kenneth Rayner seemed to content himself with being the camp follower of the Biggs clique,—a junto who struggled to defeat *ad valorem*, a just and equal method and rule of taxation; but were forced to vote for it. The necessity of test oaths, sedition ordinances, the creation of new crimes, and the magnifying of old ones, with almost unlimited power of punishment, seemed to have occupied his mind and soul. His mind, and the imagination of those who acted with him, seemed to be haunted, night and day, with the idea that the good citizens of this State (the most loyal people in the Confederacy) required the Inquisition, test oaths, and the terrors of punishment, to be made faithful and true in any great sense. Never were Messrs. Biggs, Venable, Hemmel, Worden, Rayner, the McDowells, Reid, and their associates, more mistaken about the honest voters of North Car[illegible] to be [illegible]

[illegible] journment delegates had in the delay of business, we would call the attention of the public to the Danville connection, not for the purpose of discussing the merits of the measure, but as a fair specimen of their factious conduct.

This Ordinance was introduced and reported upon at an early day; a vote upon it pressed; but this could not be had until nearly the close of the third session, and yet it passed by a large majority. So an effort was made to save and make useful the Cape Fear and Deep River Improvement, save the State a million of dollars, and get the said improvement completed and secured, certainly, and without further loss to the State, and yet a vote could not be had upon this, a measure of exceeding great importance to the whole State.

It was expected by the people of the State, that the Convention would have re-written the Constitution—in such plain language that none could misunderstand, including such reasonable and proper amendments as the times and public sentiment certainly demanded, and for the submit the same to the vote of the people essential approval or rejection. All this was necessary to give quiet and satisfaction to the public mind. All these questions of constitutional amendments and alterations ought to be settled. They ought to pass away. The sooner the better, as to have no divisions about State matters among us, so as to unite the energies of all the people, soul and body, against an enemy who are struggling with their hosts and power to crush us down, and to deprive us of Independence and our very liberties. Instead of differences, jealousies and divisions among ourselves as citizens and sections, all true patriots in the Convention, we believe, did all they reasonably could to settle, quiet and allay all State quarrels. Of such men, we incline to think, is a majority of that body. We feel assured that their courtesy and generous bearing restrained them from adopting the previous question, and forcing the transaction of business. But forbearance often ceases to be a virtue.

In addition to the importance of the Convention passing on all the important Constitutional amendments for years mooted in our State elections, the liberal and considerate delegates proposed to so alter the provisions of the Constitution as to let all new counties, some eight or ten in number, have each their own member in the Commons. They asked time and the cessation of factious and dilatory motions that justice might be done to these new counties. But it is surprising that such men as Woodfin, Howard, the McDowells, and others from whom better was to be expected, were prominent in a course which in its very nature defeated the measure. The citizens of these counties, when they come to examine the Journal, will see who are their real friends.

A proposition was introduced to give the counties west of the mountains, by an arbitrary rule, two additional Senators,—let them have four equally divided among them, and the remaining forty eight Senators be divided among all the other counties lying between the mountains and the seaboard just as they are now divided. As this motion tended to settle the vexed question of the basis it was well received by the Eastern delegates. Encouraging evidences appeared that it would pass as a compromise. It promised to destroy sectionalism in the State. For this reason, the East were inclined to sustain it. This was apparent. Whilst it was before the Convention, Dr. Speed, of Pasquotank, generously moved to extend the hour of adjournment. This was voted down, and we are at a real loss to determine why it was that Mr. Woodfin and those who acted with him to have nothing done, should have voted against Dr. Speed's proposition. The Journal will disclose the votes of these pretended western friends, and those who pretend to be for the peace, quiet, and satisfaction of the State.

The better portion of the Convention, at an early period of the war, endeavored to provide for the full and complete defence of our seaboard, Hatteras, Roanoke Island, &c. First, the *do-nothing adjournment* delegates cut down the number of regiments necessary,—absolutely necessary,—to be sent to our coast defences, and after the members had passed an ordinance by which a respectable number of regiments, infantry and cavalry, were to be sent immediately to the defence of these, our weak and most important points, these self-same men soon found out that this ordinance was a reflection on the Governor and the Military Board. They rallied, chose their time, had the ordinance reconsidered and voted down. Mr. Winslow, then chief of the Military Board, and a ruling spirit among the do-nothing men, reported in bold and confident language, that the coast was in no danger,—that all things were well ordered and provided for,—that the whole combined fleet of the enemy could do no harm on our seaboard. Comment on this is unnecessary. The grave error then committed by these men, the results most sadly prove. It would be well enough to enquire into the part taken in this, by some one whose name may be before the people for Governor,—whether his name is recorded for it or against it.

We agree that the Convention has done much for the good of the State. We give the delegates credit for the liberality and energy shown by them in many things, and especially in providing the ways and means to sustain the State and our soldiers in this our hour of necessity and trial.—We are decidedly of opinion that the President of the Convention ought soon to call them again together, and let them complete the work which they commenced, and which was defeated in the manner we have briefly mentioned. The voice of the Convention, *pro* or *con*, on all the proposed important Constitutional amendments, and those upon which they shall agree, submitted to the people, would settle all questions about the amendment or alteration of the Constitution for years to come.

And whilst we are on this subject and the State elections are coming on, we would suggest to the good people of the State, that in electing members to the Legislature they should elect such men as are willing to go to Raleigh and there patiently stay in their seats, and there honestly work until all important and necessary business is done. Men who solicit the honor ought to be willing to do the business of legislation. Men who are not willing to postpone their own business to that of their constituents, and who are often out of their seats when the public needs their votes, to say the least of it, are inconsiderate, and indifferent to the interest and welfare of those who honored them with their votes. These remarks, we conceive, are less out of the way when we have before us the conduct of the late Congress of the Confederacy, who left their stations at the approach of the enemy, and when most was expected of them, and that, too, after having voted to themselves a salary of $2,750 *for a whole year's work*. A very bad example, as well as bad conduct, in and at a time, when the Confederacy expects every man to do his duty and to save to the cause all that is fair and honorable.

GENERAL BRANCH.

Gen. Branch is out in a Card addressed to the Editors of the State Journal, in reply to the communication signed "Hanover," published in our last paper, the author of which, Gen. B. says, is Wm. T. Nicholson, Adjutant of Col. Lee's 37th N. C. Regiment. Gen. B quotes Major Gen. Lee's endorsation of the manner he discharged his duties as commander in the Battle of Hanover C. H, and says that for the purpose of spreading upon the records of the War Department other evidence, he has called for a court of inquiry, before which Col Lee and his Adjutant will be called to testify. He says he will prove in Court, that his Headquarters were in three hundred yards of the centre of his brigade; 2d, that Latham's battery and all the infantry regiments, except Colonel Lee's, were under arms and sent to reply to the enemy's artillery, by himself; and that he reached Col. Lee's camp within five minutes after he (Lee) did himself, and before his regiment had got out of camp; and that he was all along his lines giving orders during the whole engagement. 3d, that every regiment he had was engaged, except Col. Campbell's 7th, which was held in reserve, and that he maintained his position until near sunset, in the hope reinforcements would arrive and enable him to cut his way through to Col. Lane, when he ordered the withdrawal of his troops, the 7th Regiment covering the retreat with a steadiness that enabled him to effect it in perfect order. Gen'l Branch says: "I saw the eagerness of the 7th to participate, and I knew Col. Lee's desire that they should, but I appreciated too much my responsibility as a commander, to gratify either. Col. Lee had already reported to me that his own regiment had dispersed and could not be collected."

THE SPOILS.—We learn from the Lynchburg Virginian, that a private letter received there from Jackson's army states that he captured 8000 fine new arms, and amongst other things, a large quantity of castor oil and opium. The number of prisoners taken also largely exceeds previous calculation.

Gen. Jackson's Spoils.—At Front Royal the captured stores are reduced at $300,000 to $400,000. We also captured a large amount of arms. Among the latter are about 500 improved cavalry six-shooters, an article very much needed. We also took three pieces of artillery.

At Strasburg, 6 pieces of artillery. At Winchester 8,000 stand of arms, number of pieces of artillery, together with the largest quantity of the best ammunition of all grades that I ever beheld. The medical stores captured are estimated by the druggists of this place to be worth at least $200,000.

Winchester Cor. Lynchburg Virginian.

A JUST FATE.—Andrews, the train-stealer and bridge-burner, whose bold exploits on the Georgia State Road were duly chronicled at the time, was executed at Atlanta on Friday last. He confessed that Gen. Mitchell had offered him $20,000 for the faithful execution of the villainous work contemplated.

Thrashing Machine for Sale

I AM desirous of disposing of my Thrashing Machine, at an early day.

J. N. BLUM.

Salem, March 20, 1862.—47—6tf.

SIXTH REGIMENT N. C. TROOPS.

We learn that this regiment was thrown into commotion, soon after the battle below Richmond, by the announcement that Capt. Isaac E. Avery, of company E had been appointed Lieutenant Colonel over Maj. Webb and others, who were justly entitled to the place. Maj. Webb, who fought through the battle of Manassas, under Colonel Fisher, and through the battles below Richmond as commander of the regiment, at once resigned his place as Major, as he should have done under the circumstances, and returned home. His resignation, however, makes room for other favorites; and Captain Avery will most probably now become Colonel, Capt. Tate Lieutenant Colonel, and Captain Kirkland Major. Lieut. Alphonzo C. Avery becomes Captain of company E, in place of Capt. Isaac E. Avery, promoted.

An ordinance was passed by the Convention, providing that promotion in *companies* should be by grade, and that all vacancies in third Lieutenancies should be filled by election; but no provision of the sort was made as to *regiments*, for the reason that it was considered well settled that the regimental officers should be advanced as vacancies take place—that is, the Lieutenant Colonel to be Colonel, the Major to be Lieutenant Colonel, and the place of Major to be filled by the senior Captain of the regiment. This has been the rule. But the rule has been violated in this instance. A worthy and competent officer, who is a Major, fresh from the field of battle, has been called upon to submit to the injustice of having Captain placed over him as Lieut. Colonel, and, having resigned, as it was expected he would do, the programme is no doubt to be carried out by conferring all the field offices of the regiment upon family and party favorites.

The only objection to Maj. Webb, so far as we know, is that he was not an original secessionist.

We now call upon Gov. Clark, and the citizens who surround him, to furnish reasons to the public and to the army, for this act, which appears upon its face to be so unjust, not only to Maj. Webb but to other officers of the regiment.

Is this really a *party* war? No, God forbid.—Why, then, is it that nearly all the offices of honor, profit, and trust both in the army and in civil life, are bestowed upon certain partizans and certain families? Why is it that merit is nothing, and patriotism nothing, when compared with these claims of partizans and favorites?

The remedy for these wrongs can be found only at the polls. Let the people rise up in their might, and *cast out* the partizans and "money changers" from positions which they have abused, and put better and more honest men in their places. It is just as important to reform the government as it is to prosecute the war; indeed, the latter depends very much upon the former. Let the people elect a Legislature which will ferret out and expose abuses, and *reform* the government; and let them elect Col. VANCE Governor—a man who sympathizes with *all* the brave officers and men who are staking their lives for the country, and who will see to it that justice is done in promotions and appointments, without regard to party.—*Standard.*

INCIDENTS OF THE RICHMOND BATTLE.

One of the most interesting incidents of Saturday occurred with the 4TH NORTH Carolina. The color-bearer and his staff being all killed and wounded early in the engagement, Major Grimes rushed to the front with the standard, and on foot bore it aloft through a perfect storm of shot, shell and canister, and triumphantly placed it on the field work, amid the cheers of his men. The regiment being (it is said) improperly supported, were obliged to retire, the movement being effected in admirable order under a severe fire.

Major Grimes had two horses shot under him, but was uninjured himself.—*Dispatch.*

Numerous instances are related by the wounded of the fate of their companions on the field. In the Twenty seventh Georgia regiment were two brothers named Williams. At the opening of the fight two men were detailed from each company in the regiment to carry off the wounded, and one of the Williams was among the number. In the charge which followed the brother in the ranks had his brains dashed out by a shot. The other brother coming up, turned over the body and recognized the corpse as that of his brother. At that moment a bullet pierced his head, and he also fell dead across his brother's body.

A fine young fellow, about sixteen years of age, was shot through the heart at the side of a comrade. He dropped his musket and, clasping his comrade, uttered the words, "Tell mother"—— and fell dead.

Another wounded of the Twenty-seventh Georgia regiment, tells of a loading match between himself and a Yankee sharpshooter. Both had emptied their pieces at each other at the distance of about forty yards, the Yankee shielded behind a bush. To load first was now a game of life and death, and both began, the Yankee vigorously ramming home his "Minie," but the Confederate's ball and three buckshot got stuck in the muzzle within an inch or two of the breech. A moment, and the gun of his antagonist would be leveled. He determined to beat him, so, letting the charge stand, he raised his musket and fired, anticipating the Yankee by about one second, and lopping him over, and himself too. The bullet killed the Yankee, but on account of the charge not being rammed home, the gun "recoiled and kicked its owner over."—*Examiner.*

Cordial for sickness in the Army.—Editors Mobile Register:—To alleviate the sufferings and perhaps save the lives of many of our soldiers, whose sickness may be traced to the use of unwholesome water in limestone regions, such as Corinth, I recommend the use of blackberry cordial, and advise all families to make each from one bottle to half a dozen, and send them to the hospitals there. The following is a good recipe: Bruise the berries and strain the juice through a bag; to each quart of the juice allow a half pound of loaf sugar, a heaped teaspoonful of powdered cinnamon, the same of powdered cloves, and a grated nutmeg; boil these ingredients fifteen or twenty minutes, skimming them well. When cool, stir into each quart a half pint of brandy, then bottle and cork well. In case brandy and loaf sugar cannot be had, substitute good whiskey and sugarhouse molasses. Avoid plantation molasses, brown sugar and bad whiskey. So much for the cure.

To *prevent* the disorder, boil the water of the country before drinking it. The process of boiling precipitates the impurities, and when cool the water may be poured from the sediment and used. EXPERIENCE.

Reynold's Fine-Cut.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR TOBACCO. For sale at the SALEM DRUG STORE

New Advertisements.

Taxes! Taxes!!

I AM now ready to receive the taxes due on subjects taxed without being listed, viz: Circus Riders, Stage Players, Itinerant Singers, Insurance Companies, Bank Agencies, Brokers, Express Companies, Billiard Tables, Bowling Alleys, Livery Stables, Dentists, Portrait Painters, Venders of Playing Cards, Lightning Rods, Auctioneers, Merchants, Ready-made Clothing, Patent Medicines, Peddlers and Liquor Dealers.

For the benefit of those engaged or interested in either branch of the above business, I append the following law, from which they will discover what the penalty is for non-payment of their respective taxes:

"Every person that shall carry on any business intended to be taxed as per schedule B, whithout having previously received a license as required, shall in addition to the taxes, forfeit and pay one hundred dollars, to be collected by distress or otherwise, by the Sheriff, one-half to his own use, and the other half to the use of the State."

M. MASTEN, Sheriff.

June 20th, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE CASH SYSTEM will be strictly adhered to in my establishment after July 1st, 1862. No exceptions will be made.

R. L. PATTERSON.

June 20, 1862. 8-tf

*** Winston Sentinel copy 4 times.

[illegible] HOGSHEAD or BARREL. [illegible] High Point, Inquire of C. L. [illegible]

June 20-8-3t.

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, A.D. 1861.

A. S. Voss, Adm. of Wm. Voss, dec'd vs. Thomas Voss.	Attachment Levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Thomas Voss is not a resident of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, published in the town of Salem, for said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County of Forsyth, at the Court-house in Winston, on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, and then and there to replevy and plead, or judgment will be taken pro confesso.

Witness, JOHN BLACKBURN, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Winston, the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday of September, 1861.

JOHN BLACKBURN, C. S. C.

June 20, 1862. 6w-pr.adv.-$5

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1862.

John J. Conrad & Wm. Hauser, Ex'rs of Philip Miller, dec'd vs Timothy Transou and others.	Petition to settle the estate of Philip Miller, deceased. Filed at June Term, 1862.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the children of Susan and John Turner are non-residents of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, printed in Salem, commanding the said children to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Forsyth, State of North Carolina, at the Court-house in Winston, on the first Monday of September next, and then and there to answer, plead or demur to this petition, and abide perform and execute such order and decree as may be made in the premises.

Witness, C. L. BANNER, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the first Monday of June, 1862.

C. L. BANNER, C. C. C.

June 20, 1862. (8-6t-pr.adv. $5

ATTENTION CONSCRIPTS.

"Four Companies Wanted.

I AM authorized by the Secretary of War to raise a Battalion of four companies for local and special service in guarding the prisoners confined in this State by the Confederate Government. The usual bounty will be allowed.

A. C. GODWIN.

Major Commanding C. S Military Prison.

Salisbury, N. C.

June, 9, 1862.

THE undersigned has been authorized by Major Godwin to raise one of the above Companies.

As preparations are now being made by the enrolling officer appointed for our State, there can no longer exista doubt but that those between 18 and 35 will be speedily called out. To such this company will offer, among many others, the following inducements:

1. It cannot be taken out of our own State.
2. It will be confined to one place and not subject to the fatigues and exposures of long marches or the loss of tents and camp equipages.
3. It will not take married men so far from their homes but that they can hear from their families almost daily.
4. It will be a new company whose officers you will elect, and not be sent as recruits to fill up companies you have had no voice in forming
5. It will be voluntarily entering an important branch of the service of your country in the healthiest portion of your native State, while at the same time you will get the usual pay and bounty.

Persons wishing to join this company will find during the next three weeks, (if not sooner filled,) list with the undersigned or S. W. Gray, in Winston, or E. A. Vogler, Esq., Salem, or J. H. Lester, Kernersville. J. E. MANN.

June 12th, 1862.

Arms for the State.

I HAVE been authorized by Gov. Clark, to purchase arms for the State of North Carolina. All persons having Rifles or double-barreled Shot Guns for sale, will be paid a fair price for them, in cash, if they will bring them to me.

I hope every one having a gun, that he can spare, will bring it forward at once, so that it can be used in defence of the South.

J. MASTEN,

June 4 1862. 6-2t.

Public Arms.

I HAVE been ordered, by Gov. Clark, to collect all the public arms and accoutrements of every kind, in Forsyth County, for the State.

All persons having any public arms or accoutrements, viz: Rifles, Muskets, Bayonets, Cavalry Pistols or Swords, Holsters, Cartridge Boxes, Belts, Straps, or anything else, are hereby notified to deliver them to me forthwith. And any person failing or refusing to do so, will be reported, and will have to suffer the penalty of such default. J. MASTEN.

June 4, 1862. 6-2t.

NOTICE.

FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS:—We have called on you several times, and many who owe us have not come and closed up their accounts. We have been very indulgent, and have favored many (as is known) and we hope you will now come up, as honest men ought to do, and give us your notes with security. All we wish, is our honest dues. If it is preferred, we will take Corn, Wheat, Beeswax, &c.

E. [illegible]

Salem April 28th, 1862 [illegible]-3m-pd

Pay Your Taxes!

The citizens of Forsyth County are hereby respectfully informed that I have received from the Clerk of the County Court the list of Taxable Property for the year 1861, and hold it ready for inspection.

They are further notified that I will attend

At Kernersville,	on Saturday the 12th day of July	next
" Sides,	on Thursday the 17th	" "
" Bethania,	on Friday the 18th	" "
" Old Town,	on Saturday the 19th	" "
" Pfafftown,	on Monday the 21st	" "
" Blackburn's School House,	on Tuesday the 22d	" "
" W. Beeson's,	on Wednesday the 23d	" "
" J. M. Stafford's,	on Thursday the 24th	" "
" Charles Clinard's,	on Friday the 25th	" "
" Chaffin's Hotel, *Salem*,	on Saturday the 26th	" "
" E. J. Hine's,	on Monday the 28th	" "
" John Hasten's,	on [illegible]	" "
" E. Perry's	[illegible]	" "
" [illegible]	[illegible] 31st	" "
" Wagoner's,	on Friday the 1st day of August	next.
" Nathan Gurley's,	on Saturday the 2nd,	" "
" Joseph Wagoner's,	on Monday the 4th	" "
" Winston,	on Tuesday the 5th	" "

for the purpose of receiving from the inhabitants of the several Districts in said county, their respective Taxes, when and where it is expected that they will be promptly paid, as I am obliged to settle all the Taxes on or before the first day of October next.

The tax is $1 60 on the poll, and 40 cents on the $100 valuation.

For the benefit of the tax-payers I append the following Ordinance passed by the Convention of North Carolina Feb 26, 1862:

"The tax shall be paid in Treasury notes of the State or of the Confederate States, or in notes of such solvent Banks of this State as shall receive and continue to receive and pay out as money at par the Treasury notes of this State, or in gold and silver coin; and it shall not be lawful for any Sheriff or collector to collect or receive taxes in any other funds than as directed by the Treasurer, under this Ordinance."

☞ All persons are respectfully requested to inform me of any property that the owners have failed to list, that the law requires to be listed.

ELECTIONS.

On *Thursday, the 7th day of August next,* an Eelction will be opened and held at the several election precincts in the county of *Forsyth*, for the purpose of electing a Governor for the State of North Carolina, Members to the General Assembly and Sheriff for Forsyth County.

The following persons are appointed by the Court Judges of said elections, viz:

For Governor.

Bethania,	H. R. Lehman, Esq., S. N. McGee, John Lawrence.
Sides',	Michael Spainhower, Esq., Henry Krieger, John Randleman.
Lewisville,	Samuel Alspaugh, Esq., T. Jarvis, Milton Blackburn.
Stafford's,	Samuel Laugenour, Esq., Jesse Mock, William Thomas.
Waughtown,	J. M. Vawter, Esq., William Spaugh, Alexander Hall.
Kernersville,	A. M. Gamble, Esq., John Shields, Allen Watson.
Adams',	Moses Barrow, Esq., G. V. Fulp, J. E. Clayton,
Edmondson's,	Smith Charles, Esq., Joseph Davis, Nathan Gurley.
Sedge Garden,	Philip Barrow, Esq., Nick Marshall, Tandy Marshall.
Winston,	John Masten, Esq., Alexander Nading, William Hauser.

For Members of the Legislature.

Bethania,	Solomon Pfaff, Esq., William Flynt, Joseph Transou.
Sides',	Washington Paine, Esq., Isaac Shore, Thomas Long, Sr.
Lewisville,	John Boyer, Esq., Lewis Laugenour, Yachal Craft.
Stafford's,	J. M. Stafford, Esq., David Fishel, David Zimmerman.
Waughtown,	Aquilla Pitts, Esq., J. P. Nissen, William Gibbins.
Kernersville,	John Watson, Esq., E. Perry, John Kerner.
Adams',	Hasten Preston, Esq., C. W. L. Neal, John Hester.
Edmondson's.	Henry Marshall, Esq., Jesse Morris, J. B Hampton.
Sedge Garden,	M. J. Crews, Esq., Wm. Marshall, J. G. Hill.
Winston,	H. A. Holder, Esq., R. J. Bell, George Foltz.

For Sheriff.

Bethania,	C. H. Hauser, Esq., Levin Grabbs, H. H. Butner.
Sides'	Thomas M. Hunter, Esq., Bennet Sprinkle, Samuel Kinnamon.
Lewisville,	John H. Stoltz, Esq., Asbury Harper, John Croom.
Stafford's,	Wm. L. Swaim, Esq., Alfred Ebert, Henry Shoaf.
Waughtown,	R. F. Linville, Esq., Moses Swaim, Rial Jenkins.
Kernersville,	John Lowry, Esq., Benjamin Elliott, J. S. Herman.
Adams'	M. H. Linville, Esq., Moses L. Whicker, George Linville.
Edmondson's,	R. L. Walker, Esq., Isaac Vanhoy, Moses Morris.
Sedge Garden,	N. F. Sullivan, Esq., William McMillan, Allen Flynt.
Winston,	J. P. Vest, Esq., Solomon Mickey, Andrew Burk.

M. MASTEN, *Sheriff.*

June 12th, 1862.

SCHOOL COMMITTEEMEN, 1862

DIST.	COMMITTEEMEN.
1.	N Thornburg, P W Raper, William Idol.
2	J H Harmon, Allen Watson, J A Young.
3	Stephen Hester, John Lowry, A Dwiggins.
4	Shepperd Preston, Joel Fulton, F J Fulp.
5	Smith Linville, W J Pegram, David Linville.
6	Wm Gibbins, Pinkney Stafford, Jno. Shields
7	John Hasten, Henry Sapp, Levi Matthews.
8	Israel Robinson, G W Wilson, J W Shelton.
9	C B Ogburn, S F Dean, J R Jones.
10	John E Clayton Tyre Carter and Rob't Moir.
11	Alex. Martin Amos Stuart, E J Hine.
12	A G Thomas, Jacob Sink, Benjamin Spach.
13	Henry Clinard, Henry Reed, J M Charles.
14	John L Steward. J W Hester, W U Lomax.
15	A H Cristman, W W Phillips, H D Swaim.
16	A M Kinnaman, H Albertson, A Nicholson
17	J P Crews, John Beeson, David Robinson.
18	Rob't Marshall, Willis Marshall W Hampton
19	J E Matthews, F M Marshall, Michael Reed.
20	J M Stafford, Sam'l Laugenour, W L Swaim.
21	Jesse Mock, [illegible] Spach, W W Thornton.
22	George Burke Andrew Burke, Wm Ebert.
23	R Gray, H A Holder, A J Stafford.
24	Alex Bevil, Peter Fetter, G H Renegar.
25	Chas Miller, Robert Walker, James Ogburn.
26	Tandy Marshall, Wm McMillan, M J Crews.
27	J Guthrie, E Perril, Edward Marshall.
28	John Boyer, Solomon Vogler, John Harper.
29	John Miller, James Crews, Lewis Thomas.
30	Thomas Spaugh, Nath. Ketner, E W Griffith.
31	C H Hauser, D B Butner, N T Fetter.
32	William Flynt, Wm. Shouse, Sam'l Styers.
33	Allen Flynt, Israel Moser, Wm F Clayton
34	Alex Ridings, John Blackburn, Thos Crafs.
35	John L. Conrad. Nath. Pfaff, Jesse Conrad.
36	Josiah Leinbach, Wm. Leinbach, E P Pfaff.
37	T C Johnson, Beverly Jones, B Hendricks.
38	A P Styers, John Null, H G Anderson.
39	Henry Hart, Wiley Hauser, Wm Griffith.
40	Wm B Stype, J H. Pledger, L C Laugenour.
41	Wm. Goslin, Philip Mock, H R Lehman.
42	E Doub, Thos Poindexter, Thomas Long.
43	Benton Brinkley, Wm. Spainhower, I Sides.
44	W Payne, Samuel Kinnamon, Henry Long.
45	Wm B Doub, H L Strope, Wm Spainhower.
46	R Leinbach, H Beckle, James Crim.
47	T F Keehln, J L Fulkerson, George Swink.
48	James L. Crews, J H Moser, N F Sullivan.
49	Wm A Bolijack, B A Carmichael, G A Banner.
50	John Grubbs, D Baily, Henry Fogle.
51	Isaac Morris, Wm Campbell, Wm H Swaim.
52	Jesse Mock, A. Sink, (the other from Davidson.)

☞ Committeemen will please call at the office of the Western Sentinel and get the blanks upon which they are required by law to make the return of the number of children in their respective district. J. W. ALSPAUGH,

april 25-52-4t. C. B. S. C. S.

Dr. John Lewis Johnson,

A MEMBER OF THE ECLECTIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA,

HAVING located in Winston, N. C., tenders to the public his professional services in the practice of MEDICINE, SURGERY, and OBSTETRICS.

Having been in the practice of medicine in Virginia and this State, for the last 10 or 12 years, he hopes by diligent attention to his profession, to merit and obtain a liberal share of public patronage. A good supply of medicines and concentrated chemical Extracts on hand. Especial attention given to the treatment of every variety of chronic diseases, &c.

☞ Residence, the Miller House, Winston

March 16, 1862.

HARD TIMES MADE EASY!

Old Clothes Made New!

IF YOU WISH TO SAVE MONEY and have your OLD CLOTHES made new, bring them to the subscriber and she will color them BLACK, BROWN or MAROON, of various shades, &c., &c., and will warrant the color fast.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING from top to bottom, scoured and pressed ready for wear.

LADIES' DRESSES, Silk or Worsted Shawls, Bonnets, &c., colored at short notice, and guaranteed as well as has ever been done in Yankeedom.

Mrs. THOS. J. BONER.

Salem, N. C., Feb. 7, 1862. 3m.

Writing Paper.

JUST received, 20 Reams White Cap Paper At *Salem Book Store.*

Salem, N. C., Feb. 19th, 1862.

COUNTING-HOUSE CALENDAR.

1862.	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JANUARY	—	—	—	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	—
FEBRUARY	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	—
MARCH	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	—				
APRIL	—	—	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	—	—	—
MAY	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
JUNE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	—	—	—	—	—
JULY	—	—	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	—	—
AUGUST	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
SEPTEMBER	—	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	—	—	—	—
OCTOBER	—	—	—	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	—
NOVEMBER	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
DECEMBER	—	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	—	—	—

Varnishes Varnishes!

THE largest lot and best quality ever brought the market, consisting of

No. 1 COACH BODY.
No. 1 EXTRA COPAL.
No. 1. EXTRA FLOWING,
DAMAR,
JAPAN,
BLACK JAPAN FOR IRON, &c.;

All of which are offered for sale, wholesale or retail, at a lower figure than can be had anywhere else in the country.

Call at the SALEM DRUG STORE

SALEM MUSEUM.

THE Young Men's Missionary Society have recently been collecting a variety of

NEW CURIOSITIES,

consisting of NATIVE BIRDS, prepared and mounted in a most lifelike manner by several members of the society; also a BOMB, said to have been shot at and passed over the Forsyth Volunteers at the Battle of Manassas, and to have been thrown a distance of three miles. All who desire to see them can do so by applying to Mr JAMES M. FISHER or Mr. J. O. HALL.

ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 30. 1861.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., May 15th, 1862

Bethania Barnes,	Wm. H. Lutterloh,
Robt. Church,	L. H. Livingston,
John Dillin,	Thos. J. Latham, Jr.
Miele Fisher,	Sheadric McKnight,
Susan Flandid,	F. A. Monom,
John Hughes, 2	Sidney C. Painter,
Miss Polly Howell,	John W. Pettus,
Mrs. Jane Haley,	Wm. J. Ring,
Miss Catharine Kimbile,	Gasper Todd.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised. Postage on advertised letters two cents each.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., May 15th, 1862.

PAINTS,

PAINTS! PAINTS!!

Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Chrome Green, Eng. Venitian Red,
Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown,
Red Lead, Indian Red,
Lamp Black, Litherage,
Raw and Burnt Umber,
Terra di Sienna, Drop Black,
Chinese Vermillion.
[illegible] Ground in Oil.
Dark [illegible] Green,
Prussian Blue,
Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Pure Raw Sienna,
Pure Raw Umber,
Pure Burnt Umber,
Lamp Black,
Terra di Sienna,

For sale at the DRUG STOER.

Salem October 4th, 1861

HUTTON & FRELIGH'S

Southern Monthly.

TERMS ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

One Copy—per year,			$3 00
Two copies, to one address or Post Office,			5 00
Six copies,	do	do	15 00
Eleven Copies,	do	do	25 00
Twenty-one copies,	do	do	45 00
Fifty copies,	do	do	105 00
One Hundered copies,	do	do	200 00

In ordering be particular to write names of subscribers, Post Office and State distinct and clear. Address

HUTTON & FRELIGH,
MEMPHIS, TENN.

N. B. For the present, address the publishers Grenada, Mississippi

PUBLICATIONS OF THE GENERAL TRACT AGENCY.

No. 1.	A Voice from Heaven,	4 pages
" 2.	Don't Put It Off,	4 "
" 3.	Self-Dedication to God,	4 "
" 4.	Private Devotion,	4 "
" 5.	The All-Sufficiency of Christ,	4 "
" 6.	The Act of Faith,	4 "
" 7.	Motives to Early Piety,	4 "
" 8.	The Sentinel,	4 "
" 9.	Come to Jesus, by N. Hall,	32 "
" 10.	Casting Our Burden on the Lord, by Rev. Joseph M. Atkinson,	8 "
" 11.	Are You Prepared?	4 "
" 12.	Prepare to Meet Thy God,	4 "
" 13.	An Appeal to the Young, by Rev. Jas. McGready,	4 "
" 14.	Come and Rest, by Rev. J. C. Ryle,	4 "
" 15.	The Soldier,	8 "
" 16.	Your Soul—Is It Safe?	16 "
" 17.	The New Year,	4 "
" 18.	A Mother's Parting Words to her Soldier Boy,	8 "
" 19.	The Great Gathering,	4 "
" 20.	Lovest Thou Me?	4 "
" 21.	Individual Effort,	8 "
" 22.	The French Soldier,	4 "
" 23.	Call to Prayer, by Rev. J C. Ryle,	16 "
" 24.	Christ in You, by Rev. C. F. Deems, D D,	8 "
" 25	Christ's Gracious Invitation,	8 "
" 26.	Are You Ready?	4 "
" 27.	The Life Preserver,	4 "
" 28.	The Precious Blood of Christ, or How a Soldier was Saved,	4 "
" 29.	"My Spirit Shall Not Always Strive," by Rev. J. H. Fowles, of S. C.,	4 "
" 30.	Why Will Ye Die? by Rev. A. M. Poindexter, D. D., of Va.,	8 "
" 31.	The Improvident Traveler, by Rev. W. J. Hodge, D. D.,	4 "
" 32.	Don't Swear, by Rev. J. B. Jeter, D. D.,	8 "
" 33.	Soldiers, Conquer Your Great Enemy, by Prof. W. H. Owen,	4 "
" 34.	Where are the Christians in the Army, by a Lady of N. C.,	4 "
" 35.	"Who will Show us Any Good," by Rev. W. J. Hoge, D. D.,	4 "
" 36.	What wilt thou that I shou'd do unto thee," by Rev. W. J. Hoge, D. D.,	4 "
	"Hymns for the Camp,"	128 "

Since June 1st, 1861, we have published of the above tracts over five millions of pages, over half of which we have given away, mostly to the soldiers, and the other we sold at about the cost of getting them out, 1,500 pages for One Dollar; Come to Jesus, Call to Prayer, Your Soul—Is it Safe, 3 cents each, which is as cheap as we heretofore got them from the North. Hymns for the Camp, 12 and 15 cts. a copy.

Each publication is approved by all the Pastors of this city.

W. J. W. CROWDER, Agent.

Raleigh, N. C.

Keep Your Feet Dry,

And Preserve Your Health!

The long sought for principle of making Leather perfectly Water proof, without injuring it, has at last been discovered!

A. BROWER'S

PATENT WATER PROOF COMPOSITION,

for Boots, Shoes, Hose, Harness, and Leather of every description; warranted to make them thoroughly water proof by a single application, if the directions are strictly adhered to. At the same time it softens the leather, makes it pliable, and thereby prevents its cracking; and it will polish with blacking even better than before the application. Leather will last half as long again by using it.

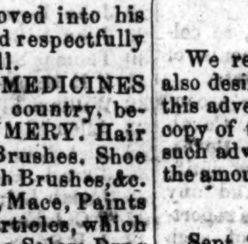
It is economy to use it all the year round. Try it and you will find it so.

FOR SALE AT THE

SALEM DRUG STORE.

Salem Drug Store.

LOOK OUT *FOR THE* **GOLDEN MORTAR!**



THE subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES commonly used in this part of the country, besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY. Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, &c. Alspice, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles, which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store.

A. T. ZEVELY.

March. 1860. 50–tf,

Barrels Wanted

R. L. PATTERSON will pay 55 cents each for every good Flour Barrel delivered at his mill.

Salem, Jan. 2d, 1862.

CIGARS.

A LARGE assortment of Segars, embracing the most favorite brands. For sale at the DRUG STORE.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS
FOR 1862.

☞ We now make one more appeal to our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of the Press. We ought to have at least 2000 regular subscribers in this Congressional District alone, which would encourage us to renewed exertions in our labors.

We have thus far endeavored to make the Press interesting and useful, and hope our labors have not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view, the Press has not realized us much. We have hoped on, but do not feel disposed to live on mere hope much longer.

The Press will, as heretofore, be devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, the Markets and General Intelligence.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to the *News Department*, and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the *Family Circle*. Carefully selected Moral, Instructive and Amusing Tales, will occasionally adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound conservative principles, and an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch-tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people,—we will "cry aloud and spare not."

TERMS.—Two Dollars a year, payable in advance. ☞ Six copies will be mailed to one post office for $10. Ten copies for $15. Fifteen copies for $20. Twenty copies for $25.

All payments invariably in advance.

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., May, 1862.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subsribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The Courts have also repeatly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publishers for the subscription price.

Salem Printing Office

THE

JOB DEPARTMENT

OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS;

and we are now prepared to execute

LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at short notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

March, 1861.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!

AT THE PRESS OFFICE

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants,	Letters Testamentary,
Delivery Bonds,	Administr's Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds,	Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits,	Apprentice Indent.,
Garnishments,	Appearance Bonds,
Writs,	Notes of Hand,
Subpoenas,	Land Deeds,
Witness Tickets,	Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets,	Fi. Fa.
Declarations of Ejectment,	Ven Ex.
Marriage License.	&c., &c. &c

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

SOUTHERN

PILE OINTMENT.

FOR the cure of piles and kindred affections This invaluable remedy is recommended to the public as a good article, and by following the directions accompanying each box, relief is insured after a few applications, while the use of one box seldom fails to cure.

Manufactured and sold at the

SALEM DRUG STORE.

Also sold by B. C. DOUTHIT & SON, Clemmonsville, and WM. H. RODWELL, Yadkinville North Carolina. 49–tf

RICHMOND

TYPE FOUNDRY.

The only Type Manufactory on Southern Soil

SOUTH OF BALTIMORE!!

THE Proprietors of the above Foundry have also united with it a complete

Printer's Furnishing Warehouse,

Having on hand, or furnishing to order, every article requisite for a Printing Office,

From a Bodkin
TO A
Ten-Cylinder Press.

WE CAN and WILL manufacture in Richmond as good an article, and at the same specimen prices, as any Foundry North. We respectfully solicit the patronage of the South.

HENRY L. PELOUSE & CO.

We refer to every Printer in this city. We also desire every Newspaper in the South to copy this advertisement for one month, sending us one copy of their paper, and receive their pay for such advertisement upon purchasing five times the amount of their bill from us.

H, L. P. & CO.
Richmond, Va.

Sept. 20.—22–m.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, March 24, 1862.

ALL PURE SALTPETRE delivered at the Ordnance Depot at Raleigh, within the next six months will be paid for at the rate of sixty cents a pound. All that is impure will be received and paid for at the same rate for the pure Saltpetre it may contain. All communications on this subject should be addressed to Captain A. W. Lawrence, Ordnance Department, Raleigh, N. C.

J. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant General and Chief of Ordnance.

March 28th, 1862. 48–1m

Census of North Carolina, 1860.

COUNTIES.	WHITE	FREE COL.	SLAVES.	TOTAL.
Alamance	7,986	421	3445	11853
Alexander	5,392	19	611	6022
Anson	6,562	151	6951	13664
Alleghany	3,357	27	206	3590
Ashe	7,421	142	391	7956
Beaufort	8,172	729	5878	14779
Bertie	5,346	270	8186	14311
Bladen	6,333	435	5327	11995
Brunswick	4,515	260	3631	8406
Buncombe	10,923	100	1193	12654
Burke	6 647	219	2371	9237
Cabarrus	7,402	104	3040	10546
Caldwell	6,297	114	1088	7499
Camden	2,940	276	2127	5343
Carteret	6,064	152	1969	8185
Caswell	6,581	279	9355	15215
Ca[illegible]	9,033	28	1664	10306
Ch[illegible]	12,555	504	6246	17105
Cherokee	8,609	38	519	9166
Chowan	2,978	151	3713	6842
Cleaveland	10 108	109	2131	12348
Columbus	5,779	355	2463	8597
Craven	8,795	1288	6190	16273
Cumberland	9,561	978	5830	16369
Currituck	4,671	221	2524	7416
Davidson	13 378	147	3076	16601
Davie	6 001	101	2392	8494
Duplin	8,286	374	716	15786
Edgecombe	6,880	328	10108	17376
Forsyth	10,716	211	1764	12691
Franklin	6 490	551	7079	14110
Gaston	7,009	102	2199	9310
Gates	4,190	352	3902	8444
Granville	11,189	1121	11086	23396
Greene	2,826	152	3947	7925
Guilford	15,738	693	3625	20056
Halifax	6,542	2459	10340	19431
Harnett	5,351	104	2584	8039
Haywood	5,488		313	5801
Henderson	8 981	85	1382	10448
Hertford	3 948	1111	4445	9504
Hyde	4,682	259	2793	7734
Iredell	11,141	29	41 7	15347
Jackson	5,241	6	281	5528
Johnston	10,548	193	4916	15657
Jones	2,210	107	3413	5730
Lenoir	4,903	177	3131	10211
Lincoln	6,000	80	2115	8195
Macon	5,370	115	519	6004
Madison	5,693	2	213	5908
Martin	5,435	451	4303	10189
McDowell	5,542	213	1305	7120
Mecklenburg	10,543	390	6541	17374
Montgomery	5,781	45	1823	7649
Moore	8,725	184	2518	11447
Nash	6,319	688	4681	11628
New Hanover	10,617	766	10332	21715
Northampton	5,912	656	68 8	13376
Onslow	5,198	159	3499	8856
Orange	11,318	522	5108	16949
Pasquotank	[illegible]473	1484	2983	8940
Perquimans	[illegible]	392	3569	7248
Person	5 798	318	5196	11221
Pitt	7 480	127	8473	16080
Polk	3,317	106	620	4043
Randolph	14,768	[illegible]	2645	16793
Richmond	5,211	345	5453	11009
Robeson	8,584	1450	5416	14490
Rockingham	10,021	407	6318	16746
Rowan	10 522	135	3929	14586
Rutherford	9,060	122	2391	11573
Sampson	9,106	489	7028	16623
Stanly	6,590	42	1169	7801
Stokes	7,847	86	2469	10492
Surry	8 949	184	1246	10379
Tyrrell	3,203	143	1597	4943
Union	8 903	53	5246	11262
Wake	16.470	1424	10733	28627
Warren	4 923	405	10401	15726
Washington	3 596	[illegible]	2465	[illegible]
Watauga	4 771	82	104	4957
Wayne	8,721	734	5451	14906
Wilkes	13 280	261	1208	14749
Wilson	5 944	280	3496	9750
Yadkin	9,110	168	1433	10711
Yancey	8,229	64	362	8655
	631,489	30,097	331,081	992,667

RATES OF POSTAGE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Single letters not exceeding half an ounce for any distance under 500 miles, ... 5 cts.
For any distance over 500 miles, ... 10 cts.
An additional single rate for each additional half ounce or less.
Drop letters, ... 2 cts.
Advertised letters, ... 2 cts.

Packages containing other than written or printed matter—money packages are included in this class—are rated by weight, and are to be charged double letter postage.

For any distance under 500 miles, 10 cents for each half ounce or less.

For any distance over 500 miles, 20 cents for each half ounce or less.

In all cases to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes.

On newspapers sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers from the office of publication, and not exceeding three ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Weekly paper 10 cts. per quarter,
Semi-Weekly paper 20 cts. per quarter.
Tri-Weekly paper, 30 cts. per quarter.

Papers published six times a week, 60 cents. Daily 70 cents per quarter.

On Periodicals sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers, from the office of publication and not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Monthly 2 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.

Semi-monthly 6 cents per quarter, or 4 cent for each number.

An additional cent each number for every additional ounce or less beyond the first 1½ ounces.

Bi-Monthly or Quarterly, 2 cent an ounce.

On Trancient Printed Matter.

Every other newspaper, pamphlet, periodical &c., not exceeding 3 oz. in weight, 2 cts. for any distances, 2 cts. additional for each additional ounce or less beyond three ounces.

Franking privilges are confined to the Postmaster General, his Chief Clerk, Audi[t]ory of Treasury for the Post Office Department, and Deputy Postmaster, and in all cases strictly confined to "official business."

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE "SOUTHERN MONTHLY."

A LITERARY MAGAZINE AT $3 A YEAR.

ALL ORIGINAL—BY SOUTHERN AUTHORS.

Its Aims are High—Its Support should be Cordial

SOLDIER or Civilian who would see our Confederacy truly freed, extend your aid to build up an Independent Southern Literature! By fostering and encouraging it, you erect an enduring bulwark for Liberty that will defend you where armies are powerless. Give it your support now—It will repay you a thousand fold. Gallant armies on the battle-field defend you against open foes—the Press, properly sustained, will do no less; it will protect you against more dangerous, because insiduous ones. Call forth by active encouragement talented writers "to the manor born," and, "gallant as an army with banners," will they, in the dissemination of pure influences, and high aspirations, and true principles, fight the good fight of loyalty to our country against the wiley Northmen, who have spread broadcast over our fair land their noxious exhalations, through the medium of those Northern Periodicals, heretofore so much patronised by us. We offer you the SOUTHERN MONTHLY as an exponent of Southern Sentiments, Southern Policy and Southern Institutions; a depository of Southern Literary and Scientific effort. It contains ninety-six pages of reading matter, embracing "Southern Essays," "Southern Tales," "Southern Poesy," and "Biographical Sketches of Southern Men," It is embellished by "Portraits of Southern Men." and will in future have "Views of Southern Scenes."

Such is our programme—may we not hope for a large audience? We ask a full house. We look for 20,000 subscribers.

HUTTON & FRELIGH, Publishers.

Memphis, February, 1862.

☞ Back Numbers, in Setts only, can still be Supplied.

PERMANENT GOVERNMENT OF THE Confederate States of America

PRESIDENT:

JEFFERSON DAVIS,

OF MISSISSIPPI.

VICE-PRESIDENT:

ALEX. H. STEPHENS,

OF GEORGIA.

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SENATE.

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Wm. L. Yancy. Clement C. Clay.
ARKANSAS.
Robert W. Johnson, Charles B. Mitchell.
FLORIDA.
A. E. Maxwell, J. M. Baker.
GEORGIA.
Benjamin H. Hill, Robert Toombs.
LOUISIANA.
Edward Sparrow, H. T. Semmes
MISSISSIPPI.
Albert G. Brown, James Phelan,
MISSOURI.
John B. Clark, R. S. Y. Peyton.
NORTH CAROLINA.
George Davis, Wm. T. Dortch.
SOUTH CAROLINA.
Robert W. Barnwell, James L. Orr.
TENNESSEE.
Langdon C. Haynes, Gustavus A. Henry.
TEXAS.
Louis T. Wigfall, W. S. Oldham.
KENTUCKY.
H. C. Burnett, William. E. Simms.
VIRGINIA.
Not yet elected. Total number 26.

House of Representatives.

ALABAMA.
Thomas J Foster, W Chilton,
William R Smith, David Clopton,
John P Ralls, James L Pugh,
J L M Curry, E S Dargan,
Francis S Lyon.
ARKANSAS.
Felix S Balson Augustus H Garland,
Grandison D Royster, Thomas B Hanly.
FLORIDA.
James B Hawkins —— Hilton.
GEORGIA.
Julian Hartridge, William W Clark,
C J Munnerlyn Robert P Trippe,
Hines Holt, L J Gattrell,
A H Kenan, Hardy Strickland,
David W Lewis A R Wright.
KENTUCKY—Not yet elected.
LOUISIANA.
Charles J Villiere, Lucien J Dupre,
Charles M Conrad, John F. Lewis,
Duncan F Kenner, John Perkins, Jr.
MISSISSIPPI.
John J McRae, H C Chambers,
S W Clapp, O R Singleton,
Reuben Davis, E Barksdale,
Israel Welch.
MISSOURI.
John Hyer, W W Cook,
Casper W Bell, Thomas W Freeman
George W Vest, Thomas A Harris,
A H Conrew,
NORTH CAROLINA.
W N H Smith, Thomas S Ashe,
Robert R Bridgers, James R McLean,
Owen R Kenan, William Lander,
T D McDowell, B S Gaither,
Archibald Arrington, A T Davidson
SOUTH CAROLINA.
W W Boyce, John McQueen.
W Porcher Miles, James Farrar,
M L Bonham, L M Ager
TENNESSEE.
J T Heiskell, G W Jones,
W G Swann Thomas Menees,
W H Tebbs, J D C Adkins,
E L Gardenshire, —— Bullock,
H S Foote, David M Currin,
M P Gentry.
TEXAS.
John A Wilcox, Wm. B Wright,
Peter W Gray, Malcom Graham,
Claiborne C Herbert B F Sexton.
VIRGINIA.
M R H Garnett, William Smith,
John R Chambliss, Alex R Boteler,
John Tyler, John B Baldwin,
Roger A Pryor, Walter R Staples,
Thomas S Bocock, Walter Preston,
John Goode, Jr. Albert G Jenkins,
James P Holcombe, Robert Johnson,
Daniel C Dejarnette, Chas W Russell,
Total number 107.

THE PERIODS OF THE SECESSION OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

The States that have gone out of the old Union seceded in the following order:

States.	Date of Sec'sion.	Vote of Con.
S. Carolina,	Dec. 20, '60	Unanimous,
Mississippi,	Jan. 9, '61	84 to 39
Alabama,	Jan. 11, '61	61 to 39
Florida,	Jan. 11, '61	92 to 29
Georgia,	Jan. 19, '61	202 to 87
Louisiana,	Jan. 26, '61	113 to 19
Texas,	Feb. 1, '61	166 to 7
Virginia,*	Apr. 17, '61	
Arkansas,	May 6, '61	69 to 1
N. Carolina,	May 20, '61	Unanimous.
Tennessee,†		

*Ratified by a vote of the people, May 23, 1861, majority 94,750.

†Adopted in the Legislature by a vote in the Senate, 20 to 4; in the House, 46 to 21; to be referred to the people for ratification.

These States have ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States by the following vote:

States.	Date of Rat'tion.	Vote of Con.
Alabama,	March 13 '61	87 to 5
Georgia,	March 16 '61	96 [illegible]
Louisiana,	March 21 '61	101 to 7
Texas,	March 25 '61	68 to 2
Mississippi,	March 30 '61	78 to 7
S. Carolina,	April 3 '61	Unanimous.
Florida,	April 22 '61	149 to 29
Arkansas,	May 6 '61	Unanimous.
N. Carolina,	May 20 '61	Unanimous.

Tennessee maj. popular vote 61,170.

PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency, Henry T. Clak Governor of North Carolina.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, Oct., 3rd, 1861.

IN pursuance of the power given me by the 19th section of the Constitution, and by and with the advice of the Council of State, I do hereby prohibit the exportation beyond the limits of this State, of all bacon, pork, beef, leather, men's shoes, woolen goods, jeans, linseys and blankets—except through the orders of the proper officers of the Confederate Government, or of the State Government.

The order of the 18th ult., is hereby revoked.—The Adjutant General is directed to employ all necessary means to carry into full effect this order.

Done at the city of Raleigh, this 3rd day of October, A. D. 1861.

HENRY T. CLARK.
Governor Ex-officio.

Oct. 5, 1861.

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All persons are hereby forewarned not to settle any account or give credit to our former aforesaid concern of DILLON & SMITH, as he, Dillon, has left. THOMAS SMITH.

Nov. 18, 1861. 31–tf